Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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"Over-weight"
(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

A Westphalian girl in her native costume.

"HARBINGERS OF RAIN"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

80 year old woman brings handspun yarn to Khadi Mandir, Hudli.

These Lambardi women from the Deccan sew their own dress which takes a year to complete.
(Photo Emefes).

Duke and Duchess of Windsor return from a surprise visit to Vienna.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 15, 1937

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

Bob Gattle, manager, of the Kuali Plantations, Ltd., visits Singapore about once a week. On his next trip in, he looked me up and earnestly sought my advice on the best means of hunting down the animal that was terrifying the whole region in which his company operated.

Gattle wanted me to return to the rubber estate with him the following day to see if I couldn't figure out an effective way of battling this striped demon. I was unable to accompany him, however, as I was scheduled to leave for Siam the following day and couldn't possibly postpone my mission.

But I went on to say that the advice I would give him if I visited Kuali and looked over the scene of the animal's depredations probably wouldn't differ a bit from what I ventured to suggest as we sat there at the hotel that day.

"I hope there are no more killings," I said, "but if there should be one, you'll have to let the body stay where the tiger left it if you expect to shoot the villain." (A tiger on killing his victim usually eats his fill, repairs to his lair to sleep it off and returns later to the scene of his killing to gorge himself all over again.)

"Against The Law"

Gattle shook his head. "That's out," he said.

"I know that you're going to tell me," I replied. "It's against the law

"Exactly so," said Gattle.

"Then you'll have to break the law," I insisted. "There are times when it's got to be done."

"I'd like to," said Gattle, "but it would raise the very devil. You know how superstitious these Chinese are, I'd never get another day's work out of them if they caught me using a human body as bait."

All the heavy work at Kuali—as in other parts of the Straits country—is done by Straits-born Chinese. If a planter wants to clear off a thousand acres of jungle these are the men he selects for this strenuous assignment. Lighter and more skilful work, like the tapping of rubber trees, is done by the Tamils. The Malays participate very slightly in any of these activities. They live among themselves in settlements of their own where most of them confine their ambitions to raising enough food to provide for their own needs and those of their dependents. Some of them trade in jungle produce, others specialize in fishing, trapping or rattan-gathering, and around the plantations they act as caboons gardeners.

Gattle went on to remind me of the tremendous respect that the Chinese have for the dead. He could not afford to tamper with this feeling. It would mean antagonizing the men who did all the back-breaking work on his rubber plantation, and that would slow up production and bring down on him the wrath of the owners.

"So you'd better give me some constructive advice, Buck," he said solemnly.

"No," I said. "You won't take constructive advice. Twelve killings is getting pretty close to a world's record. Bob, you're dealing with an animal that's blessed—or cursed—with the very maximum of brains and cunning. I've told you how you've got to deal with him, and you're too stubborn to take my advice. But I don't believe you'll ever catch your killer till you follow it."

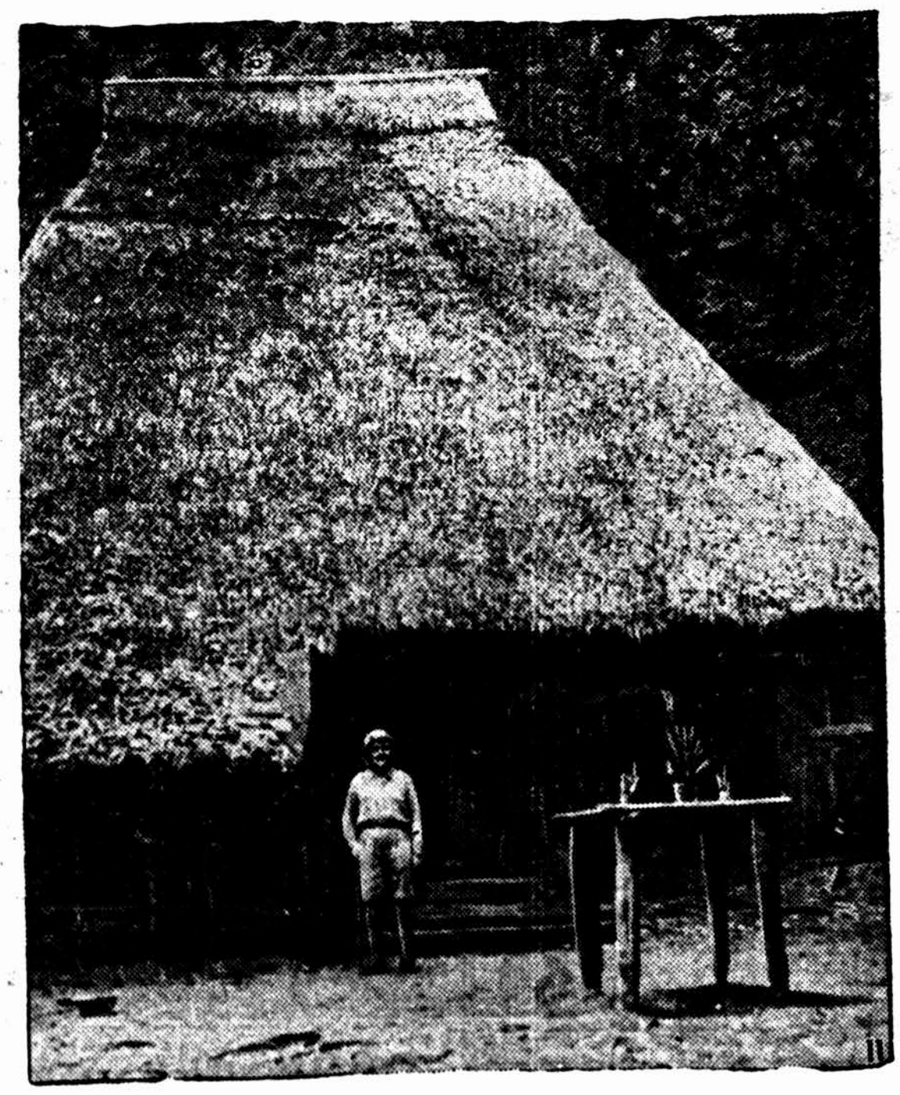
We argued the thing back and forth for an hour or more, but I couldn't budge him. Finally we adjourned to the lobby, where we were joined by one of the town pests, the same amateur hunter who had suggested organizing an armored car expedition. He was feeling a bit humorous for a change, I suppose, because his latest idea was that I should "go out to Gattle's place and drag the tiger back by the tail."

I was in no mood for a kidding match, so I just kept silent and let him ramble on. "You're in the business of collecting live animals, aren't you?" he asked. "Well, Bob Gattle will let you keep the tiger if you capture it. Think of the money you could make exhibiting the world's greatest man-killer!"

I shrugged my shoulders and managed somehow to get away from him. Gattle and I went on to the hotel entrance, where I bade him good-bye, after promising that I would visit his plantation on my return from Siam.

"We actually might try trapping the animal," I suggested. "There's an outside chance that it would work. But you'll have to get over your stubborn idea about the bait. This killer is fussy, and he won't be interested in goats or other small animals. He wants human flesh."

An interesting fact about the Kuali Killer was that not one of Gattle's workers was among the tweleve fatalities so far. While the animal's tracks had been discovered several times in various parts of Gattle's estate, all of the killings had taken place in adjoining or adjacent territory.



"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."
Frank Buck outside the "Tiger Temple" which prospered on sales of Joss Sticks and Prayer Papers, while "Killer of Kuali" was on its murderous rampage.

Tiger Temple

This was attributed by the superstitious natives to the presence on the estate of a crude Chinese temple. This place of worship was erected by the early Chinese immigrants who went into that section of Johore to start clearing out jungle for the planting of rubber when tigers were even a greater menace than they are to-day. These pioneer workmen in what was to become one of the world's richest rubber districts wanted an altar where they could go to implore their Joss God to protect them from the ever-present striped terror, and the temple was built in the centre of the heavy jungle than in the process of being cleared. It still stands—now surrounded by cultivated rubber—as a monument to the fears and superstitions of the early settlers from the Celestial Empire. Owing to the fact that it was erected solely because of fear of tigers, and originally used exclusively to beseech the gods for protection against these marauders it has always been known as Tiger Temple. It has a remarkable reputation to this very day among Malays and Tamils, in addition to the Chinese who conceived it, for living up to its purpose.

Tiger Temple is a square building made of hand-hewn jungle planks, with a high gable roof thatched with rice straw. The structure has no floor, but to compensate for this lack it stands on a slight elevation in the ground which makes easy drainage possible when it rains.

The temple consists of one big room, in the centre of which stands a Chinese hand-carved table with a receptacle for burning joss sticks. Against the wall there is a wooden Chinese altar, studded with procelain figures representing various gods. Here are the perpetually burning candles, their flickering light giving the worshipper a foretaste of the eternal light that shall be his in the hereafter.

The temple is presided over by an aged Chinese priest, who on account of his garb seems more like a wrestler than a holy man. Naked from the waist up, he looks as if ready to take on all comers, catches-catch-can. This priest has officiated at the temple for more years than anyone can remember, maintaining the establishment with the money he collects at the altar for the joss sticks and the paper prayers that the worshippers burn as part of the observance of the religion.

The prevailing belief around Kuali is that any Chinaman or other local resident who regularly burns joss at this altar—and who in so doing displays the proper fervor towards the gods—is immune from attack by tigers.

As the depredations of the killer grew worse, the receipts at the Tiger Temple grew greater and greater, until the old priest was doing a land-office business, and had to hire a servant to assist him in his sales of joss sticks and prayer papers.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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"TIGER TEMPLE" THRIVES DURING MAN-KILLER HUNT

CHAPTER ELEVEN

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

O! how much doth beauty beauteous seem
By that sweet ornament which Truth doth give!

—SHAKESPEARE.

AMAZING REVELATIONS OF MONEY-LENDING RACKET IN AMERICA

Loan-Sharks Extract Anything From 100 To 800% Interest From Their Victims

"A money-lender," said Addison, "is one who serves you in the present tense, he lends you in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjunctive and ruins you in the future."

Sometimes, nowever, the money-lender also ruins himself.

Last month Louis B. Glass, a jeweller, stood at the bar of justice in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, and was sentenced to three months in the work-house because he had grandiose ideas about interest rates on small loans.

It was only in a Pickwickian sense that Mr. Glass could have been classified as a jeweller. It is true that he kept a shop in Nassau Street, in the heart of the down-town jewellery district, but, like several other so-called jewellers, his interest in diamonds, watches and bracelets was purely secondary.

His real talent was for lending money at spiral rates. It was this proclivity which led to his present embarrassment, writes the "Literary Digest."

Climax

The Glass case marked the end of a long campaign conducted at intervals by Special Prosecutor Thomas A. Dewey and District Attorney William C. Dodge to rid the metropolis of unlicensed money-lenders, otherwise known as loan-sharks.

The laws of the State of New York, as well as those of twenty-one other States of the Union, provide what appears to be a generous rate of interest for makers of small unsecured loans up to dols. 300. The rate varies from 36 to 42 per cent. a year (3 to 3½ per cent. a month).

Agencies such as the Remedial Loan Department of the Russell Sage Foundation and the American Association of Personal Finance Companies have favoured these rates in "Uniform Small-Loan Laws" to protect honest dealers and assure them a reasonable profit upon a somewhat hazardous investment.

Licenses are issued to lenders who function within legal limits. New York's clean-up was directed against extra-legal lenders—hard-boiled boys who sought (and often obtained) from 100 to 800 per cent. on their investments.

Racket

Attack centered on a system variously described as the "garnishee" racket, the "loan-shark" racket and the 'shy' racket. (Last term testifies to the under-world's facility in condensing Shakespeare.) In all, fifty-six indictments were returned by grand juries. Fifty-four of those indicted entered pleas of guilty.

Glass and Irving Sacks, another pseudo-jeweller, elected to stand trial. Both were convicted. Sack's interest on loans to city employees ranged up to 800 per cent., according to the prosecutor's charge. He drew an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary.

In vestigation revealed that many New York victims were municipal or county employees. Indeed, almost three per cent. of the workers on 'Father Knickerbocker's' pay-roll to-day have garnishment executions against their salaries and rearly dols. 1,000,000 a year is being collected by the city from these employees and turned over to their creditors.

Victims

Not only underpaid workers, it would seem, fall into the clutches of loan-sharks and other lenders. The record shows that many well-paid city and county officials and some minor court judges have 'Mr. Micawber's' propensity of becoming involved in "pecuniary difficulties over which they have no control."

Salaries of eight out of sixty-five aldermen (dols. 5,000 a year) have garnishee executions against them. Seven assistant or deputy district attorneys are in a similar dilemma and so are three Municipal Court Judges, one of whom is subject to salary deductions for the next fifty years. One County Judge (salary dols. 24,000) has seven outstanding judgments against him, while one County Commissioner must live 150 years to pay off his garnishment deductions.

In most States, when a city employee or any one else borrows money and fails to repay, legal retribution is swift. His creditor, having exhausted other remedies, may sue for the remainder of the debt and obtain a judgment. When an execution issued upon this judgment is not satisfied, the creditor legally may collect 10 per cent. of the earnings of the debtor.

Cure

In the case of municipal employees involved in the garnishee scandal in New York, it was necessary merely for the creditor to file an execution with the Chief Clerk of the Department of Finance and pay a dols. 2 fee. The city could do nothing about the matter.

It was forced to obey, for the law compels both municipal and private corporations to withhold 10 per cent. of their employees' salaries when such formal demand is made. Sometimes private corporations prevent garnishment by firing employees whose salaries are garnisheed; but this remedy is of doubtful value to the debtor.

Last year, a national study conducted by 'The Monthly Labour Review" showed that municipal employees, whose income might be regarded as more regular than that of most workers in these post-depression days are garnisheed more frequently than men and women engaged in private industry. A survey of thirty-two industrial establishments revealed there were more than three times as many garnishment executions against city employees as against selected private employees.

Peculiar operations of "jewellers" in the "shy" racket which victimized municipal employees of New York were made the subject of a special report to Mayor La Guardia by Commissioner Paul Blanshard of the Department of Investigation and Accounts. The report showed that the greatest abuses in the garnishment system grew out of the methods of so-called jewellery- lenders.

Operations

"These jewellery-lenders," said Commissioner Blanshard, "extract an annual tribute of almost a quarter of a million dollars from the ranks of the lowest-paid city employees. By evasion of the law, they frequently charge from 200 to 300 per cent. for the money they advance on jewellery. . . ."

The loan-shark jeweller, according to the Commissioner, has a method all his own. He does not follow procedure made legal by the "Small-Loan Law," because he is not satisfied to limit his interest to the law's generous provisions

"He often solicits business by disarming letters which make the city employee believe that he can borrow with a minimum of red tape," explained the report to Mayor LaGuardia. "Just show your badge and your credit is good up to dols. 500,' he says in his appeal. When a city employee swallows the bait and applies for a loan, however, he is met with a smooth explanation.

"I'm sorry I can't lend you the money,' says the loan-shark, 'because I don't have a State license from the Banking Department to do that sort of thing, but I will help you, anyway. I have a gorgeous diamond ring here that I could lend you and I don't need a license to do that. You can take the ring down the street to the pawn-shop and they'll advance you dols. 200 on it."

Hooked

When the beguiled city employee accepts the ring and signs a harmless-looking paper, he believes he is giving a receipt for the ring, but no such thing. Actually, the paper is a confession of judgment and is used as evidence that the employee bought a ring for dols. 350. The loan-shark alleges that the transaction was a bona-fide sale when he sends the execution to the Comptroller's office for collection of 10 per cent. of the employee's wages.

There is nothing on the face of the record to indicate that the loan is a swindle, but it is, nevertheless.

"Usually," said Commissioner Blanshard, "the City employee who has 'bought' the ring finds it impossible to borrow more than dols. 50 from a pawnbroker on the ring, which has an alleged value of dols. 350. After the City employee has made fruitless attempts to get a reasonable sum on the ring, he usually returns to the loan-shark to protest, but, invariably, the shark is nowhere to be found and his clerk is very sorry, but knows nothing about the transaction.

"The victim, in desperation, accepts the largest loan he can secure, usually a very small portion of the value suggested by the loan-shark. He never knows his salary is garnisheed until there is a reduction in his pay-check."

Goal

There is nothing sectional about the activities of loan-sharks. Technique may change in given localities, but to make game of the needy seems to be the universal objective.

Not long ago a girl clerk in a Minnesota railway office went to a local money-lender and borrowed dols. 25. Fourteen months later, she had paid dols. 125 interest and still owed the original dols. 25.

In Kentucky, a borrower was asked to pay dols. 5 interest to borrow dols. 10 for one month—50 per cent a month. He faltered on the payment, the lender garnisheed his wages.

The boss didn't like it and discharged the borrower.

In four large cities in Texas it is estimated that at least 500 loan-sharks do a rushing business. There is nothing secretive about their operations. They advertise in newspapers, litter streets with their handbills, average 250 per cent. interest and collect dols. 15,000,000 a year from needy or extravagant Texans.

Aubrey Graves, reporter for the Fort Worth Press, wrote a series of articles two years ago in which he estimated that in Dallas alone one out of every five adults was paying tribute to loan-sharks to the tune of 120 to 600 per cent.

Mr. Graves revealed that Texan loan-sharks had evolved an ingeneous system for dealing with laggards. If a victim doesn't pay up on time, they harass him. They phone his wife and boss (not necessarily synonomous) until both become exasperated. The victim himself is awakened by a 3 a.m. phone-call and told he better quit stalling and pay up. If the wretched debtor has his phone service discontinued to avoid further embarrassment, the lenders phone his next-door neighbours and tell them all about his predicament.

This generally works. He pays something on account.

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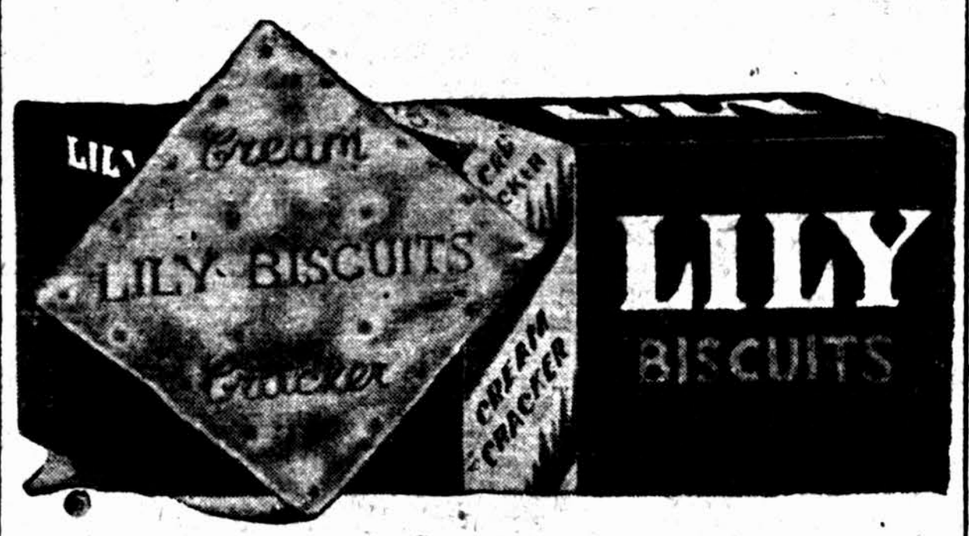

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Golden Age Of Indo-Muslim Architecture

MONUMENTAL BUILDING OF THE REIGNS OF AKBAR AND SHAHJEHAN FULLY REFLECT THE MIND AND CHARACTER OF THESE TWO GREAT EMPERORS

(BY NANDALAL CHATTERJI).

(In this comparative psychological study of the golden age of Indo-Muslim architecture Mr. Chatterji points out how the character of the two emperors is reflected in their architectural policy).

The history of Mughal Architecture begins from the time of Akbar. Studied as a part of the Indo-Muslim architecture of Hindustan, Akbar's buildings are related to those of Sher Shah whose architecture was essentially Indian in conception. Historically, Akbar took up where Sher Shah had left both in administration and architecture. What had been begun by the Pathan empire-builder was worthily continued and developed by his great Mughal successor. Hence, there is very little generic difference between Akbar's buildings and those of Sher Shah, except in the more outspoken Indianness of the former.

One need not suppose that Akbar played the role of an architect, yet it is known that he personally controlled his Public Works Department and supervised the minutest details of expense. His direct influence on the style of his architecture may have been very little, but his indirect influence was undeniable. The spirit of tolerance and a predilection for Hindu ideas that marked the character of Akbar are fully traceable in his buildings. Akbar was an Indian of Indians. This is why his architecture was really Rajput rather than Mughal.

Akbar's buildings mark a reaction against the Persianisation of Muslim style in India, and barring the slight Persian influence visible in the details of surface decoration, his style is Hindu both in structure and design. The same economy, efficiency, and liberality which distinguished Akbar's administration are visible in his buildings as well.

A Romance In Stone

The best examples of Akbar's monuments are noticed at Sikri. These are artistically a romance in stone—a truer reflex of the mind as well as the like of the great Emperor than the chronicles of his time. Sikri is neither a freak of an irresponsible despot, nor the petrification of his passing mood. Historically, Sikri supplies valuable clues to an understanding of Akbar's ideas and ideals.

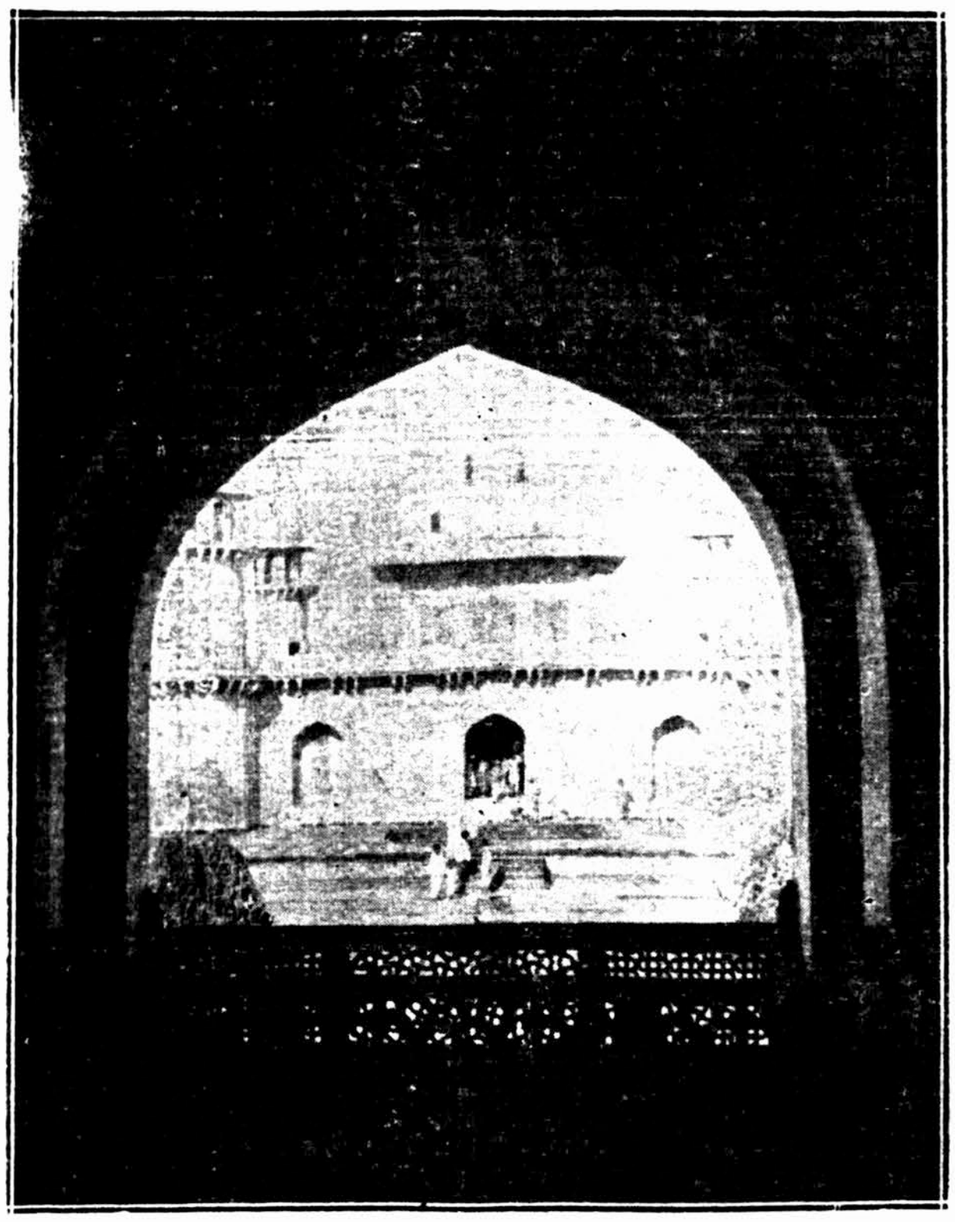
Shahjehan's period witnessed an exuberance of architectural activities which, however, is unprecedented in the history of Mediaeval India. His buildings mark the climax of the Indo-Muslim architecture commenced by Akbar. His palaces and mosques at Delhi and Agra, and above all the Taj, the Chief d'oevee of his reign, are veritable architectural triumphs —his passion for beauty wrought into living stone!

The contrast between the architecture of Akbar and that of Shahjehan is so striking that it cannot fail to impress even the most casual visitor watching the buildings of these two Emperors at close quarters. A remarkable change came over the architecture of the Mughals after Akbar's death although the change was only gradual under Jahangir. Under Shahjehan, however, a complete transformation is visible in his buildings, and this is an eloquent testimony to the difference in their character and outlook. Their minds are in a way mirrored in their monuments in a manner that cannot be mistaken.

A Comparison

The architectural policy and ideals of Akbar and Shahjehan may thus be compared.

In the first place, the style of Akbar's buildings is robust, virile and imaginative, but in the time of Shahjehan this forceful character gave place to extreme elegance bordering on almost poetic beauty. It has been aptly said that the exuberant vigour of Akbar's architecture marks the epic age of Mughal style, while the excessive refinement of Shahjehan's buildings portrays the lyric age of Mediaeval architecture. Shahjehan appears from his buildings to be a more passionate lover of beauty than Akbar.



Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb at Agra.

In the second place, Akbar's buildings betray a manly dignity, and there is nothing effeminate about them, whereas there is a certain sensuousness and effeminacy in the lovely creations of Shahjehan at Agra or Delhi. The warlike vigour of Akbar gave place to the sensual luxury of his grandson, and this difference in character is noticeable in their respective buildings too. Akbar's buildings give the impression of a bold warrior and man of action, while those of Shahjehan betray him as a refined epicure fond of feminine charm and elegance.

In the third place, Akbar's style is chaste and economical, and his red sand-stone buildings at Agra or Sikri are dignified, yet economical. This illustrates Akbar's dislike of needless extravagance, and shows his prudence as an administrator and financier in avoiding the waste of the poor tax-payer's money. Shahjehan's buildings are luxurious and costly marble edifices, richly decorated with precious and semi-precious stones, and their splendour and magnificence are truly dazzling. One can readily picture from them the reckless extravagance of the Emperor at the expense of the sweated millions of India.

In the fourth place, the distinguishing feature of Akbar's monuments is its Indianness or Hindu character. This shows the wide tolerance and liberal statesmanship of Akbar, but in Shahjehan's buildings the predominant features are Persian, or foreign, and the Hindu motifs are few and far between. In fact, the older school of archaeologists like Fergusson and Burgess saw no trace of Hindu taste in Shahjehan's buildings, although critics like Havell and Latif have of late questioned the accuracy of such an extreme opinion. Still, the fact remains that Shahjehan's tastes were essentially Persian, and not Hindu like those of Akbar's. The Persianised style of Shahjehan at once suggests the end of the tolerant and pro-Hindu policy of Akbar, and marks a reaction against it. The Muslim arch, geometrical traceries, and Persian mosaic and inlay served to prove the emergence of Muslim style in Mughal architecture, and form a parallel to the beginning of religious intolerance at this time. Akbar's Indian style exhibits him as a true nation-builder, whereas Shahjehan's buildings indicate a change in the imperial policy, and an incline towards bigotry and persecution.

Differences In Design And Decoration

Apart from the styles, the concrete features of design and decoration in Akbar's buildings also differ from those is Shahjehan's monuments. The difference can be easily understood from the following analysis.

Firstly, Akbar's buildings are almost all built of red sand-stone. Those of Shahjehan are mostly of marble of the finest quality.

Secondly, the construction of Akbar's buildings is on the Hindu corbel principle, i.e., the Hindu system of horiztntal courses and brackets is followed in preference to the true radiating arches.

Thirdly, in Akbar's buildings animal forms are not avoided, and are introduced as a decorative feature. In Shahjehan's time they are not so common, and are shunned in accordance with the principles of Islam.

Fourthly, in the fresco painting at Sikri even human beings are to be noticed. In Shahjehan's time only geometrical or floral designs are seen in the inlay or "pietra dura' work. The picture of Orpheus is a solitar yexample of a human figure in a decoration of Shahjehan's time.

Fifthly, in Akbar's buildings enamelled tiles are freely used, and there is incised plaster work also. In Shahjehan's time, tiling or plaster work gives place to stone traceries in marble both white and coloured.

Sixthly, the design of Akbar's architecture is clearly Rajput. Shahjehan's buildings show diverse influences such as those of Bengal (Gaur), and Bijapur. The bent roofs and cornices are Bengali, and the domes, minarets, and the trellis work, etc., are after the Bijapur fashion.

Seventhly, the emphasis in Akbar time was on the structural design. In Shahjehan's time, the concentration is on decoration. The "picture architecture" of Shahjehan was probably inspired by the Court painters and calligraphists.

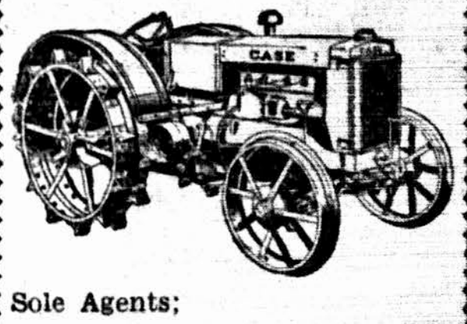
Lastly, there is little inlay work in Akbar's buildings and the mossaics of this period are of marble. In Shajehan's architecture 'pietra dura' inlay work after the Persian fashion predominates.

Just as Akbar's mind and genius can be studied at Sikri, Shahjehan's personality and tastes can be judged from his buildings inside the Agra Fort, or at Delhi. A generalisation made on the basis of architectural style about the personal character of the builder can never be as accurate as the testimony of contemporary writers can be, and in the absence of other corroborative evidence a statement based on a comparison of buildings alone may be misleading, or even distinctly unjust. But, when the character and style of the buildings corroborate our information about the builder's personality from literary sources, there remains no doubt about their significance. Such is the case with the creations of Akbar and Shahjehan. These forms a reflex of their mind and character.

As Akbar's tolerance, organising genius, greatness as an administrator, artistic taste, manly vigour, religious turn of mind, love of economy and dignified ambition are all to be felt in his buildings, so can Shahjehan's orthodoxy, reckless prodigality, effeminate taste, abnormal egoism, inordinate refinement, and sensual character be seen in his monuments at Agra and Delhi.—"Twentieth Century."

"CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements.



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. . . AND DEATH FLED

By C. V. KRISHNAMURTHY

Have you heard of the Marriage of Death with a mortal woman? He was weary of his cheerless professional round, and longed for domestic joys to brighten his scanty leisure. It did not strike him to "domesticate the Recording Angel"; but one day, being sent to despatch a beautiful woman, he fell in love with her instead, and married her. But dire was the punishment of his disobedience. The beautiful woman turned out a shrew, who made Death's life not worth living, and as he had refused to kill her when her hour sounded, she was now immortal. In despair he deserted her and her child, and would never go near her, so that her neighbourhood was always healthy. and she unconsciously made the fortune of several insanitary towns. In course of time Death's son grew up, and with that curious filial perversity he became a physician. And his fame as a physician spread far and wide, inasmuch as he knew the secret of Death, that uxorious and henpecked Angel having revealed it to his wife in a weak moment. If the Angel stood at the foot of the bed, he was only terrifying the patient; if however, he took up his position at the head of the bed, he was in deadly earnest, and hope was vain. Inheriting sufficient of his father's nature to see him when he was invisible to others, the physician was naturally able to prophesy with undeviating accuracy, though the cunning rascal made great play with stethoscope and syringes and what-not, and felt pulses and thumped chests before he gave judgment, and was solicitious in administering drugs when he foresaw the patient was destined to recover.

Now, it befell one day that the Princess of Paphlagonia fell grievously sick, and none of the physicians could do ought to relieve her So the king issued a proclamation that whosoever could cure her could have her to wife. Now, the fame of the beauty of the Princess had travelled as far as the renown of the mighty physician, so that desire was kindled in his heart to try for the grand prize. And so, Death's son set out and travelled over land and sea, comforting the sick everywhere as he passed by and curing all those that were fated not to die. And at last he arrived in the capital of Paphlagonia, and was received with great joy by the king and all his Court, and ushered into the sick chamber. A great warmth gathered at his heart as his eyes fell upon the marvellous fairness of the Princess; but the next moment his heart was turned to ice, for lo! he perceived the Angel of Death standing at the head of the bed.

After a moment of agony the physician commanded all present to leave the chamber; then for the first time he broke the silence, his mother had imposed upon him. "Father," he said, "have you no pity upon me—you who once loved a woman yourself?" Then Death answered, in a hollow voice: "I must do my duty I disobeyed once, and my punishment was greater than I could bear. "Fath'er" pleaded the physician again "will you not move to the bottom of the bed?"

"Nay, I cannot", answered Death harshly: "I was commanded to stay here, and here I must stay."

"And thou wilt stay there whatever I say or do?" asked the physician plaintively.

"Yea", answered Death stoutly.

Then, wrought up to desperation, the physician called the attendants in again and bade them turn the bed round, so that Death was left standing at the foot. But the Angel seeing himself outwitted, rushed back to the head. The physician thereupon dismissed the attendants and upbraided him with his broken promise, but Death stood firm. At last the physician lost his temper and all his good bedside manner, and cried furiously: "If you're not gone instantly, I'll send for mother"!

And the Angel of Death vanished in the twinkling of the bedpost.

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INDIAN MENTAL HOMES ARE NOT WHAT THEY SHOULD BE

It Is Forgotten That The Essence Of Treating The Insane Lies In Kindness And Understanding

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Although Shakespeare had told the world to 'fetter strong madness with silken thread' and, a century later, the great scholar, statesman and jurist, Hugo de Groot had said that the care of the human mind was the noblest branch of medicine, it was not until the end of the XVIIIth century that Phillippe Pinel proclaimed from Paris that the essence of treating the insane lies in kindness and understanding. The birth of psycho-analysis in 1893 and the subsequent ravages wrought by the Great War called forth an immense development in the study of the human mind in all its aspects. From being the cinderella of medicine with only 3rd and 4th rate men as its exponents, psychiatry to-day occupies a position of paramount importance and is able to attract the service of men and women of first rate intelligence.

But, because mankind, as Nietzsche so truly observed, as a bad ear for new music, the full implications of our discoveries about the human mind are still hardly realised. Least of all are they realised in respect of the conditions most suitable for the treatment of the disorders of the mind. The world is full of asylums designed and constructed on the basis of the safe-keeping of their inmates. 'Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate' is still the dread warning over many of their portals

Indian Asylums Ludicrously Designed

In India, this is, alas, only too true. Even the two most recently constructed mental hospitals, the European and Indian Mental Hospitals at Ranchi are ludicrously designed Lakhs of rupees were thrown away on the building of portentous walls and the erection of formidable gates. The men responsible for these dreadful institutions were all-too-obviously obsessed by the notion of 'safe-keeping'—first and last. All of a piece with the belief in the importance of safe-keeping, the principal doctor is called the Superintendent and his second-in-command the Deputy Superintendent. The attendants are called warders' or 'keepers' and for the most part wear a uniform copied from that worn by their counter-parts in jails.

The accommodation inside is along the same lines as that to be found in a jail. There is a great deal of 'locking-up The noise of bolts being short and the jangling of keys assails the ears Wretched suffers of both sexes are labelled dangerous. 'homicidal suicidal dirty' and so on Generally they are given soul-destroying garments to wear —'jail-pattern' Their diet is generally monotonous and frequently unappetising.

Should some individual be lucky enough to 'escape,' the hue and cry is prodigious. The rules governing these institutions make it imperative to inform the police. 'Search-parties scour the countryside Some appalling act of murder rape or arson is assumed as an almost inevitable corollary so long as the missing individual is at large

The staff, invariably too few in number, frequently give way to exasperation over the behaviour of their charges to the end they assault them in some fashion or another Ears are boxed, wrists are twisted, while others are pushed or pulled about or have pails of cold water thrown over them. Handcuffs are generally features of the equipment, as are also 'straight-waist-coats.'

A Unique Belgian Example

It would be a truly grand thing if batches—from the highest to the lowest—of members of the staff of mental hospitals in this country could be made to visit that unique organisation for the care and treatment of the insane namely the village of Gheel in Belgium. Here, for 600 years, have the inhabitants of this little township devoted themselves to the care of the insane. No householder, if he has a reputation to lose can afford to be without a 'lunatic' under his roof. A family which cannot be trusted with the care of a 'lunatic' is regarded as disreputable. There is one and only one passport for residence among the families of Gheel and that is insanity. Neither colour nor creed matter Everyone can find a home in Gheel provided he or she is palpably insane. If Gheel can be reckoned among the seven wonders of the world,' —for it is truly unique—it is far more wonderful than any of the other six. Christianity has a lot of suffering to its charge, but this one magnificent achievement would wipe out a host of its debits. Here there are no locks, no bars, no chains, no padded cells for the kindly sympatny and understanding of these Flemish peasants make all these things superfluous.

It sometimes happens that violent madmen are brought in chains or ropes to Gheel by their terrified friends or relatives. When they arrive, it is the children of Gheel who first approach them and loosen their bonds. To be believed this must be seen but it is so. There is, of course, in Gheel a doctor who is in charge of this amazing institution. He has four nuns to help him and he keeps a list of families who have applied for a 'lunatic' He is the sole arbiter as to the suitability of a family for the honour of being given charge of one

To Indians, who talk and write so much about their 'spirituality' surely the spirit of Gheel should make appeal? Let this short review of India's attitude towards mental suffering end on this note of interrogation

OBI RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR PHYSIQUE OF JAP. WOMEN

The use of obi or large sash has been responsible for the poor physique, especially undeveloped chest of Japanese women, avers Mrs. Toyo Fujimura, director of the Women's School of Gymnastics and Music of Japan

She says that before the Meiji Era Japanese women used small sashes and their physical standards were higher than at present. The women of Oshima Island never wear sashes and their physique is admirable. Mrs Fujimura adds.

A man walked into a London store and began making a nuisance of himself Everything had to be taken off the shelves—and nothing suited him

Finally he went up to a shopwalker and asked in a superior tone:—

"What have you in the shape of motor-tyres?"

To which the bored shopwalker replied:— "Funeral wreaths, lifebelts, children's hoops, and doughnuts.

THE FORGOTTEN WOMAN
(Smith in "The Seattle Post Intelligencer")

A "FOREIGNERS" HOUSE IN MUNICH

The German Academy has put at the disposal of foreigners studying in Germany, an entire house, situated near the Hofgarten in Munich. For ten years the Academy has been holding courses of study of the German language A record was made during the past term when one hundreds foreigners from twenty-three different countries including the East Indies, Egypt and Japan enrolled for this course.

Tirukalikundram

The feeding of the white eagle.

(From A Correspondent).

Pilgrims and tourists to South India never fail to visit the picturesque little town of Tirukalikundram, situated midway between Chingleput and Seven Pagodas. The feeding of the White Eagles' by the priest of the temple just at 12 Noon, is the interesting scene which none miss to see. For hundreds of years, so the tradition runs, a pair of eagles is being fed daily by the priest in charge of the temple. Just before noon every day, in the presence of the pilgrims to the famous shrine, the priest ascends a rocky eminence adjoining to the temple and after uttering a short prayer prostrates himself in the hot sun. He then sits there and waits patiently until the two birds, first merely white specks in the far distance, gradually approach, settle on the rock and dispose of the meal so ceremoniously provided. And this has been happening for how many decades or centuries, no one knows. Nor does one know from where these birds come.

THE LAND OF THE SACRED KITES

A view of the temple of Tirukalikundram from the hill.

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Free Prisoners

An Australian Experiment

(BY BEULA HAY, A WELLKNOWN AUSTRALIAN WOMAN WRITER).

While Sir Samuel Hoare's reform schemes for prisoners are being discussed in parliament, it is interesting to note that there is an Australian prison which is free in a sense quite apart from the free board and lodging associated with a house of correction. The prisoners in this unique gaol, in the bush country not a hundred miles from Brisbane, Queensland, are free to come and go more or less as they please.

There are no locks on the doors and no gaolers to guard them. The only reason they do not escape is because they have given their word of honour not to do so. The prison is a farm and the men's huts are lined in front of the homestead which overlooks acres of prosperous crops. The land has been named "Palen Creek" as there is a creek by this name running through the land. The prisoners rise early. At night, when the day's work is done they make an almost paradoxical picture of contentment, as they sit on the doorsteps of their huts. watching the sunset through a haze of tobacco smoke from their pipes. Some become vocal in the community manner; others read, mend their clothes or indulge in crossword or jig-saw puzzles

The ages of the prisoners vary from sixteen to sixty They are serving sentences of from two years to twelve. Each has his own hut which does not carry a lock. The daily wage for work on the form is 4d. Every day a pint of milk is given to each man and an extra ration of tobacco. Instead of the tobacco any man may have dried fruits jam or golden syrup.

The farm is worked on scientific lines, under the supervision of qualified officer and overseer. There is only one warder, and most of his duties concern the transport of the truck-loads of produce, largely vegetables, to Brisbane. At the Royal National Show in Brisbane in August last. some of the livestock from the prison farm including pedigree horses and pigs and Jersey cattle, was exhibited with some considerable success.

The interstate highway passes the main entrance to the farm, but the prisoners do not attempt to escape, not because they know that the arm of the law is uncomfortably long, but because they have given their word not to attempt escape. It means a great deal to these prisoners that they are being treated as men by Mr. J E Whitney Comptroller of Queensland's prisons. Not one of them, so far, has failed to play the game.

Mr. Whitney is a keen psychologist, a man who has rubbed against the rough patches of life and has a deep knowledge of human nature and goal administration. He is essentially sympathetic and is very proud of the fact that there has not been one case of delinquency among the men since he has put them on the farm

The settlement has now entered its second year. It is hoped and believed that when the convicts have served their sentences they will return to civilization as experienced farm workers and even farmers with none of the smoldering resentment that so many discharged prisoners have.

It is a far cry from the old convict prisons of Australia to this, the world's most modern prison; from the early days of inhuman treatment to men convicted in England for paltry offences and sentenced to transportation, to the apparently successful experiment of putting long sentence prisoners to work with practically no restraint.

An old lady, taking the cure at Harrogate ran across her local vicar.

"Oh, Vicar," she said, "last week my sister missed a boat on which she had intended to travel. The ship was lost at sea with all the passengers and crew. Now, Vicar," she added, "would you not call that an act of Providence?"

"I cannot say," replied the clergyman, quietly. "I've never met your sister."

LAST IMPERIAL CONFERENCE A DISTINCT FAILURE

Dominions Declare Inability To See Eye To Eye With Britain On Most Points At Issue

Whatever may have been the hopes of the British statesmen that coronation enthusiasms might be translated into practical arrangements at the Imperial Conference in London, it is now admitted that none of them have been realized. The dominions, equal partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations, have voiced loyalty to the Crown and the Imperial system, but they have been unwilling to bind themselves to any settled course of action in future on vital matters. All have insisted on keeping hands free. writes Mr. Eugene Young in the "New York Times".

This outcome is of high importance outside of the empire as well as inside. It will be reflected in British policy on the Continent and in the world. The London Foreign Office will be hampered, as it has been for ten years, in dealing with all important issues. It will have to decide whether it can afford to take chances of dividing the empire by showing a firm front in Europe or whether it must meet the immediate problems there and trust to luck that the empire will be united if war should be the result of its firmness.

Or it may have to decide it must drift along, as it has often drifted, and so let the Continental situation develop without effective restraint from London.

Power Of The Dominions

When the conference was called many Britons frankly hoped some system would be set up for quick decisions on foreign relations by the Commonwealth. Since 1926 the procedure has been very cumbersome. The dominions having then won their equality, with only the common allegiance to the crown to tie them together, insisted that the empire should not be committed to any outstanding policy without consulting them

Thus in every important negotiation the London Foreign Office has had to consult. The problem of the hour, and it might be a grave one calling for immediate decision, would have to be laid before the governments in Ottawa, Capetown, Canberra, Wellington—and, until recently, Dublin. Weeks, even months, might elapse before these governments made up their minds. Even if they did so they might not see eye to eye with Britain of with one another, and no common action was possible.

In general, however the dominions were strongly opposed to any British activities that might involve them in a European war. Canada and South Africa went so far as to give warning that, in case of such involvement on the part of Britain, they might decide not to enter the conflict.

Pact With America Balked

Nothing has been done to reform this system. How it works is illustrated by the efforts of Britain to find a way to closer relations with the United States through the negotiation of a trade treaty. This was a matter of the highest policy. Coupled with the currency entente, already in being, it would have established a strong community of interest in the two great democracies.

The main question was whether the dominions would permit concessions to be made, at their expense, in the matter of food imports into Britain. They were urged to give way as a service to the greater interests of the empire. All of them, however, refused to make the sacrifices at the conference. The most the delegates would do was to agree to take the proposals home and discuss them with their leaders and people. So the Anglo-American negotiations must wait for months.

The dominions had their reasons. They had to do some hard bargaining in the Ottawa conference of 1932 and afterward to wrest from Britain limited quotas on imports of their products. They had to share the market with Scandinavian, South American and other countries with which Britain had financial and trade arrangements she was unwilling to break down. And all had grievances against the United States because our markets have been closed to much of their trade.

So they decided at least to keep the issue open until they had had time to see whether they could not do better by themselves, perhaps by separate negotiations with Washington.

Check To Other Policies

There is another problem, equally serious, about which little has been said openly but about which there have been discussions among the representatives of the Commonwealth nations. What is to be done about the Italian conquest of Ethiopia? Would the dominions, in the interest of imperial safety, agree that the tension between Rome and London be ended by a gesture that would solve Italian pride

The dominion representatives saw at the coronation just how aggravated the situation had become, for the Premier Mussolini boycotted that occasion by sending no delegation to it and by withdrawing Italian correspondents. Hence there was no need to prove to them that good relations could not be restored unless the conquest should be accepted and the Italian King-Emperor's position should be recognised.

Yet they would not take the realistic view of the problem favoured by dominant British statesmanship. To satisfy Italy on this point would be another blow to the League of Nations, and the dominions have long championed the Geneva organisation. Also they were not ready to concede the principle of conquest. So they refused their assent to plans to close the rift, and the discussions of it were set down as inconclusive.

Weakness In Disunity

London statesmanship must now decide whether it can afford to take by itself a strong position on Continental affairs. It has already drawn away from dominion controls by giving guarantees for the protection of France and Belgium. It may go further in view of the pressing nature of the problems that have arisen.

Nations with which Britain has to deal will not fail to take notice of the hesitancies of the dominions in the matter of guarantees of aid in war. They have expressed loyalties but have maintained their reservations.

It is still true that the various Parliaments will have to pass on any proposal to support the "motherland" in hostilities. Not only have Canada and South Africa taken the position that they have the right even to be neutral but none of the "equal nations" has any enthusiasm about sending troops to Europe in another Armageddon. And none of them has been willing to take a considerable share of the burden of rearmament off the backs of the heavily burdened British taxpayers.

So Britain not only has her hands tied by the system of dealing with foreign relations, but is weakened by being unable to speak with the voice of the empire. If the aggressive powers were not so strained economically and financially, there might be grave elements of disaster in this situation.

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A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF SRI AUROBINDO : "The Last Of India's Great Rishis"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Until fairly recently, the works and teachings of Sri Aurobindo had been confined mostly to India and the English-reading public. The French edition of the famous Magazine "Arya" was short-lived, and copies are now extremely difficult to find. It seems, however, that a demand has now arisen in countries other than those where English is current, and various translations are being prepared for publication. A French series will begin to appear very shortly, and the first volume, which will be "Thoughts and Glimpses", that thought-provoking collection of aphorisms, is in print already. The following is an extract of the preface which has been written for it by M. Jean Herbert, the Editor of the series "Les Vedantistes Moderns," which already comprises of many volumes of Swami Vivekananda's, Sri Ramakrishna's, Mahatma Gandhi's, etc.:—

"Ever since the Peace Conference in 1919, Jean Herbert, of Paris, has been closely connected with the activities of many international bodies, such as the League of Nations, the Interparliamentary Union, the International Institute of Agriculture, and has attended several hundred international conferences in many different countries. He takes a great interest in Indian philosophy."

This is how M. Jean Herbert reintroduces Sri Aurobindo to the French-reading public, after the stirring pages which Romain Rolland devoted to him at the end of his "Life of Vivekananda."

A Practical Idealist

"In a very few pages, "Thoughts and Glimpses" give us a concise and penetrating view of the fundamental and essential ideas of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy. Each paragraph might easily be expanded into a whole chapter.

"In this book, the French reader will find many notions, many views which are new to him and may at first strike him as somewhat surprising. But what is important in a book is not what the reader can at once accept easily because he was ready to receive it, because he recognises in it his own thought and feels, therefore, a certain amount of self-satisfaction;—it is rather the new idea which gives him a shock, makes him think and meditate, and thereby really makes him the richer for it.

"The reader who cares to read the following aphorisms and examine them critically with his intellect and reason will find in them a powerful stimulant, rich and health-giving food, profitable mental gymnastics, and considerable profit. But he who wants to draw the full benefit must meditate on them in silence with his whole being, and not only with his intellectual mind.

"The author, in fact, does not select the intellect as the most important faculty or as that to which he wants to appeal more particularly. His appeal is to much deeper layers of our being. Like all the great exponents of Hindu philosophy, he regards mere intellectual understanding as something incomplete, fruitless and dry. For him the real philosopher is still "the friend of wisdom," or better still the 'sage', that is the man who seeks and applies in practical life such guiding rules as may enable the individual to reach, through an integral development of his whole being, an ever wider, ever fuller unfoldment. In Sri Aurobindo's teaching, words and mental thought are mostly one of the vehicles, and a very unsatisfactory one at that, for the transmission of force, of inspiration, of the will to progress. They are to him what the knife is to the surgeon, a means and nothing more. Above all, he is a practically-minded man, who deals with facts and refuses to be dazzled by words.

"Philosophy And Life Are One"

"For him as for his great forerunners, philosophy and life are one and the same thing. To him, the real philosopher is Socrates and not the book-learned commentator of thought conceived and lived by others. But, while most of the great Hindu teachings—at least down to Vivekananda—led away from life in its usual aspect, Sri Aurobindo comes nearer to the ethical and religious notions of the West which theoretically at least—propose to leave man in this world and to obtain divine intervention in everyday material life.

"Not only does he effect this wide synthesis of the two conceptions, but he sees further and he goes further: he wants to rise to a plane of consciousness from which he can bring the Divine down into material body and physical life as well as into the mind, the heart and the soul. For him, our body is no longer a cage from which we must escape, it is one of the aspects of creation which is just as indispensable, just as worthy of attention and respect as any other. Even if it is more unwielding to purification, more firmly attached to the ego, matter is nevertheless meant to become a perfect manifestation of the Divine in all its forms.

"The ground which was gained by Shankara, by Buddha, by Sri Ramakrishna and by all the great spiritual teachers is the port from which Sri Aurobindo sails for a new conquest for the benefit of mankind. His Yoga may truly be termed integral, because it makes use of all the ways already opened by other Yogas, not by piecing them together, but by melting them into a new whole.

A Most Daring Attempt

"In the face of that amazing attempt, the most daring perhaps which man ever conceived, the only proper attitude is respectful silence. Like Vivekananda, however, Sri Aurobindo believes that an experiment which remains unique is of no value and that the Guru whom his disciples cannot follow is as barren as the fruitless tree. Therefore, does he help a few privileged individuals to follow him as far as they can. And only those who, with unbounded fervour, with entire self-surrender in a terribly hard and perseverant effort, are following Sri Aurobindo in his progress towards the aim which he set, only those can have sufficient experience to form an opinion. I was privileged to meet several members of that little band which commands the respect of the whole of India. All of them, men and women young and old, whether they be artists, merchants, philosophers, engineers, poets, doctors, sannyasins or government servants, whatever the race, the religion or the country from which they come, all have at least a sufficiently full confidence in the path shown by the Guru to devote their whole lives to that search. In the most varied occupations, and under ceaseless and minute guidance of the Master, they work patiently, intensely to rise to the Divine, and to bring down the Divine into all the aspects, into all the details, into all the nooks and corners of their physical being, of their subconscient, of their will, of their aspirations of their activity.

"Sri Aurobindo has not yet had the privilege which Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda enjoyed of finding his Romain Rolland. But the great French thinker has foreseen the supreme importance for mankind of the work undertaken by Sri Aurobindo, and it is of him that he writes in one of his books: 'and thus are melted together the fullest knowledge and the most intense action in the rebirth of religious, scholarly and heroic India. The last of her great Rishis holds in his hand the bent bow of Creative Impulse.' And I feel certain that if age and pressing duties had not prevented Romain Rolland from continuing his wonderful series "Living India," the next volume would have been devoted to Sri Aurobindo."

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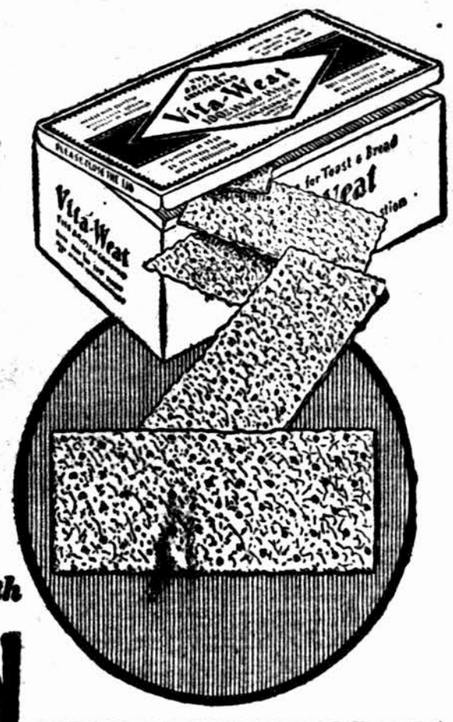

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SHANGHAI WITH THE LID OFF!

Sensational Disclosures By Mexican Consul Involve Italian Missionaries, Japanese Militarists And International Gangsters

An International Commission, appointed by the League of Nations, to investigate Japanese invasion of Manchuria wasted 15 precious days having a good time in Japan, while non-combatants were being killed in China.

Missionaries supposed to be converting the heathen in China act as decoys for gangsters, trade in illegal slot machines and run gambling dens.

Author Kidnapped ?

Agents of Japan blew up some of their own soldiers to invent an excuse for occupying Manchuria.

The above are some of the sensational allegations contained in a book: "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers," written by a Mexican Consul in China.

Immediately on the publication of the book the author received threatening letters and now the news has come that he has vanished.

(From A Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The Mexican Department of Consular Service is investigating the disappearance of Mauricio Fresco, Mexican Consul in Shanghai, for the past eight years, who vanished ten days ago after receiving letters threatening his life because of exposure of alleged racketeers in a sensational book written by him and published here.

His New York publishers, the Orsay Publishing House, had telegraphic word recently from Manuel Cruz, chief of the Consular Services Department in Mexico City, that an inquiry into Senor Fresco's disappearance had begun.

This assurance followed an appeal for action in the case wired to Senor Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, by Dr George Cornell, editorial director of Orsay House. Several cables by Dr. Cornell to agents in Shanghai concerning the missing diplomat had brought no answer, although three cabled orders for quantities of the English edition came from the same agents last week, and one order from Hong Kong.

Paradise Of Adventurers

The Mexican Consul's book was published here on June 1, simultaneously with its issuance in the Chinese language in Shanghai. Its title in both the English and Chinese editions is "Shanghai the Paradise of Adventurers", and the author used the pseudonym of G. E. Miller. The New York publishers carefully veiled his true name until Press dispatches from Shanghai announced of Fresco's disappearance, and revealed that his identity had become known.

The diplomat-author charges:—

1. That the Lytton Commission wasted 15 precious days having a good time in Japan when it was ostensibly investigating the Japanese invasion of Manchuria for the League of Nations and that great numbers of Chinese non-combatants were killed by artillery while Lord Lytton and his associates were being entertained by Japanese officials.

2. That agents of Japan blew up some of her own soldiers and blamed it on China to invent an excuse for occupying Manchuria.

3. That a missionary priest acted as dummy for a Ford automobile agency in Shanghai, so it could avoid paying U S income-tax.

4. The passports for almost any nationality can be bought in Shanghai at from dollars 10 to dollars 20 each, while American naturalization certificates, brought in by ships' crews, sell at dollars 50 each.

5. That the institution of extra-territoriality upheld by American governmental representatives and business men, is a cloak for victimization of the Chinese masses by Americans and European racketeers, who operate without fear of the law.

6. That a missionary order in China reaps dollars 1,000,000 from business enterprises including crooked slot machines; that another missionary order leases scores of buildings in Shanghai for gambling.

Advance proofs of the book have been supplied to the chief officials of the Chinese Government. A special set of proofs of the English edition, published here, was sent to Chiang-Kai-shek, generalissimo of China's armies, by Air Mail on the first westward flight of the China Clipper, the postage costing dollars 34.

He Took The Chance

"Senor Fresco was in New York last November arranging for the publication of this book," Dr. Cornell said. "At that time the manuscript was only half completed, the remainder being in outline. We pointed out that the grave charges he was making might place him in personal danger, but he said he was willing to take that chance—that those charges were air-tight, and that the moral situation in Shanghai had become so bad that somebody must take the initiative to have it cleaned up."

Specific accusations were made by Senor Fresco against E. V. Ferror, Spanish Consul-General in Shanghai, who Dr. Cornell declares refused to resign when ordered to do so by the Spanish Loyalist Government; a Chilean Minister; a Cuban Consul-General; and a Lithuanian Consul.

He speaks of a Consul-General who "had to have his sirens even before breakfast". He shows diplomats and bankers entrapped and blackmailed by alluring Russian women, who fled the Revolution, and who "with unerring instinct and the keen scent of birds dog hunt and stalk and retrieve". He relates that Vicente Blasco Ibanez, famous Spanish author, spent 35 hours in Shanghai and wrote a whole book on the strength of that visit.

Missionaries Or Gangsters

The missionaries accused of dealing in crooked slot machines are the Salesian Fathers, Italians. Their Superior acted as dummy for the Ford agency, Mr Miller alleged, 'He purchased real estate for the purpose of keeping the money, collected from the sale of cars in Shanghai."

Many houses are leased by another missionary order, the Spanish Fathers, for gambling at double and triple rental, Mr. Miller charges, "They conduct their commercial affairs under the name of the American Securities Corporation, in the Honk Kong-Shanghai Building," the author states. "Here, in the black habit of their order, they transact all kinds of business that offer a chance for large quick, and safe profits-bankrupt stocks, arms and ammunition, money-changing, not discounting theatrical promotions. And good old U. S. A. was covering with her flag the manipulations of these 'holy and reverend' Fathers."

Touching on Protestant missionaries, Mr Miller's book cites an official report showing 8,000 missionaries in the China field, with only one convert per missionary per year, at the cost of 20,000,000 dols. a year's total contribution from the United States.

"Where The Hell Is Fukien"?

"Aimee Semple McPherson could not resist the temptation of trying her luck in Shanghai" according to the Miller volume. "All the other missionaries refused to let her use their halls or churches. But Aimee did not lose any sleep over that; she leased the largest gambling place in the Orient, the Fronton Auditorium. There, with her large cross standing in front of a blackboard on which were still written the results of the Jai-Alai games of the previous day, she conducted meetings against the world the flesh and the devil.

Other disclosures in the book deal with the opium trade, which involves San Francisco residents; exportation from Shanghai of thousands of cases of sardines packed in Japan, but labelled "packed in Spain," gambling concessions from which diplomats get their cut; the ease with which many eat and drink in Shanghai without ever paying; the merry jumping of husbands and wives, back and forth, over the bonds of conjugal fidelity; the cricking of New York society by a graduate of the Shanghai knavery school; and the permitted entrance into the latter port of large quantities of liquor duty-free in exchange for liberal gifts of drinkables for use at parties staged by notables in the foreign quarter.

It was Brough Werner the author avers, who came from Shanghai to New York posing as an aviator and was lionized by society here, got a lot of publicity, and thrilled radio listeners by broadcasting his imaginary experiences in Manchuria. Mr Miller quotes a letter which he says Werner wrote a friend in the Orient saying: "The hardest thing I ever did in my life was to keep a straight face in front of the mike while giving my public the battle of Fukien from the air, Where the hell is Fukien anyway."

There is a vivid chapter about a ship-load of criminals deported from Argentina, turned away from many European ports, and finally going to Shanghai, knowing they would all be welcomed there.

The old lady was timidly inspecting the stock of spectacles.

"How much are these?" she asked, selecting a pair.

"Ten and sixpence, madam."

"And how much without the case?"

"Well, the case makes little difference. Suppose we say ten shillings."

"What? Is the case worth only six pence?"

"Yes, madam."

"Well, I'm very glad to hear it; it's the case I want."

And, placing a sixpence on the counter, the old lady took up the case and walked out of the shop.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NEW CHINA

The "People's Tribune", a fortnightly review of China, includes a number of articles from the pens of well-known writers in China. Of these the most important is one by Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, the Chairman of the Central Political Council, on 'State Capitalism in Major Industries.' He deprecates the negative and destructive criticism of the existing social economic system in which the contemporary writers indulge and commends to them the Principle of the People's livelihood as formulated by the late Party Leader. The fundamental cause of the existing social and economic ills is the abysmal poverty of the Chinese people. This he proposes to solve by employing State capital to develop large scale industries while medium and small-scale industries should be left to private enterprise under adequate State protection. The process must necessarily be a slow and cautious one. The idea of whole-sale reconstruction at a blow is fatal to Chinese economy for China is constantly under the dread of foreign aggression. Furthermore in order to save the country from extinction, China must pay special attention to her armaments.

The article on the 'Unbalanced Economic Development of China' by Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Director of the Political Department of the Executive Yuan, reveals the potential wealth of the country. Economic China may be divided into three main regions, namely the ports, the hinterland served by the railways and the rivers, and the interior. In the first industrial capitalism mostly of foreign importation is of increasing importance. In the second it is growing but is still in its infancy. In the interior it hardly exists.

Four-fifths of China's population depends upon land for livelihood. Agriculture is still of a medieval type marked by complete absence of mechanisation. In industries between two-thirds to three-fourths of production is derived from small scale industries carried on more in villages than in towns. Foreign manufacturers, mostly Japanese, offer overwhelming competition and their factories cannot be subjected to the Chinese factory laws.

While the area of the country is vast, the natural resources are by no means so abundant as is generally supposed. Nor are they developed. Coal reserves are expected to last for about 1000 years at the present scale of production but the supplies of oil and iron are far from being adequate. Water-power may, however be used on a considerable scale though the scientists speak on the point with hesitation. On the other hand, China has vast resources of man-power, abundant raw materials and a developing home market. Dr. Ho suggests, therefore, that China should aim at modernisation, improve her transport system and concentrate more on the development of her small industries.

'Capitalism and Class Distinction in Russia' is another very interesting article. Though theoretically communistic Russia seems to have sown seeds of Capitalism and class distinction. Former international outlook has yielded place to intense nationalism due mainly to the dangers threatening Russia from without. Trotsky is reported to be engaged in writing a book entitled 'The Crimes of Stalin' which will be devoted in the main to prove the falsity of the charges made in the recent mass trials. According to him 'in scope of inequality in the payment of labour the Soviet Union has not only caught up to, but far surpassed the Capitalist countries. Trotsky wants the Fourth International to develop and believes that in three to five years it will become a world force.

Althaugh stalin has departed from the policy odumbrated by Lenin, he has devoted his tremendous energy and that of his followers to internal reconstruction. His two five-year plans may not have produced all the results, but they did produce tremendous results. Trotsky the dreamer still looks to world revolution which will convert humanity to communism. Stalin the realist, knows it is only a dream and wastes no more time thinking about it.

M. S. W.

Rise And Fall Of Vijayanagar Empire

VIJAYANAGAR SMARAK GRANTHA, (Marathi). Edited by D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar, and Prof. R. V. Oturker, M.A.; published by the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona. Rs. 4.

This is the sexcentenary collection of 46 articles on the multifarious aspects of the Vijayanagar Empire by authoritative research historians. The Marathi edition is a translation of the English one, published by Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Celebration Committee.

The articles in the volume have been written by research students of outstanding ability and without bias they discuss the role Vijayanagar filled in the Southern Peninsula for over two centuries and a quarter as an Empire. Founded as the Empire was on the borders of the Kanarese and Telugu-speaking territories, its rulers made no discrimination in encouraging both the languages, besides Sanskrit which, of course, was the common sacred language of the whole of the Hindu community. The Empire, though it came into existence to stem the on-rushing tide of the invasion of the Delhi rulers, had to fight some of the Deccan Muslim kingdoms, like that of the Bhamani and its five-fold offshoots, practically throughout the duration of its existence as an independent entity. But the basis of this fight was the preservation of and fostering of the culture, arts, religion and economic prosperity of the Southern Peninsula. The then head of Shankaracharya's Religio-cultural seat of Shringeri, the recluse, Vidyaranya, not merely supplied the inspiration, but actually helped—he later worked as the Premier of the Empire—in the organization of the Southern chiefs called Polegars, for the success that crowned the efforts of the brothers Hukka and Bukka, who founded the Empire.

Along with the ruins and residuum of the structural glory of Vijayanagar Empire scattered all over the South, the few existing works of the various authors, who were encouraged by the Emperors and the impartial 'chronicles' of Portuguese, Persian and Italian visitors to the metropolis of the Empire form the main sources of reconstructing the history of the period. The effort made in the Memorial Volume is directed at bringing together in a compact volume the materials that form the basis for such a history depicting the various aspects of an Empire's glory of two centuries and a quarter as could be gleaned from the existing or available resources.

It is worthwhile to note that in contrast to the religious persecution of the earlier centuries, the Vijayanagar Emperors not only brought about amity between the various warring sects of Hinduism, including the cult of the Jains, but were broad-minded enough to keep a copy of the Koran by their side on the Throne and endowed many Darghas (shrines of Muslim saints) in their domain. There are also instances of the subjects of the Empire having emulated the same tolerance; and in 1537 a Sanatani (orthodox) Hindu is credited with having built a mosque for the Muslims.

The Emperors also systematized the administration. There was a Central Imperial Secretariat at Vijayanagar with the Premier at its head and Ministers for various departments including commerce, besides the commander-in-Chief. Under the Imperial Secretariat there were heads of administrative divisions entitled 'kingdoms'; and there are records of six such provinces, with Provincial heads. But what is more interesting is the systematisation of local self-Government in the villages, which had semi-autonomous functions, under a local head along with a nominated official from the Provincial or Imperial centre. There was also a special department at the Imperial Secretariat which used to send 'Parupatyagrars' or supervisors to see that the local administration carried out its functions properly. There are instances of the local self-government rights being suspended or taken over by the superiors in case of mal-administration.

The record of various literary and other writers, the relics of art—sculpture, painting, works on music—and the various commentaries on the Vedas and religious books of all sects of Hindus that are available even to-day, (many whose mention is made in other works are not to be found to-day), the various irrigation works and development of the village unit, bear testimony to the solicitude of the Emperors, some of whom have left literary contributions, for the well-being of their subjects as well as for the culture of the land.

The fall of the Empire itself is to-day acknowledged to be the incentive to founders of the Mahratta Empire, though indirectly. The Mahrattas undoubtedly owe not a little to the Vijayanagar Empire, when they began to conceive the idea of an Empire. In fact the rise and fall of the Vijayanagar Empire must have supplied many a lesson to Shivaji.

But more research is necessary and the Sexcentenary Volume will have fulfilled its function if it leads students of historical research to further efforts towards shedding more light by reconstructing the history of the last but one great Hindu Empire of Southern India.

B. G. L.

INDIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE

"ASTANGA HRIDAYA KOSHA" By K. M. Vaidya, (with an introduction by Captain Srinivas Murti.) Printed at Mangalodaya Press, Price Rs. 8.

"Astanga Hridaya" is a popular text book of Indian medical science. It was written by the famous scholar Vagbhatt in the beginning of the eleventh century. It is already translated into English and some of the Indian vernaculars.

Mr. K. M. Vaidya in his Kosha (Dictionary) has collected and arranged alphabetically all the difficult and technical terms, occurring in the "Astanga Hridaya" of Vagbhatt. He has also explained these terms in his own sanskrit commentary. He has given their synonym in English, Latin and some of the spoken languages of India, such as Gujarathi, Marathi, Hindi, and Canarese.

The need for such a work was long felt and Mr. Vaidya deserves our congratulations for having supplied this need. Mr. Vaidya in his foreword to the work, informs us of another work of Vagbhatt, namely Trayee Kosha," remaining unpublished for want of money. Let us hope some lovers of Ayurveda will come forward and the book would see the light of the day.

"MIRA"

In the June issue of the "Mira" there is an article titled "This Civilisation" written by Mr. T. L. Vaswani which is very instructive He writes about love, Dharma and humanism and wishes to see the end of this "sordid and blood-smeared" civilization. "Our need" he says, 'is Daya, Dharma, or religion of reverence for life". But the question is whether the environment to which the men are subject to-day would help to fulfil this need. Pity, reverence and humanity to which Mr. Vaswani gives emphasis can be achieved only if the inequalities of the present economic system give place to equality of opportunities and a reasonable distribution of world's wealth.

K. B. N.

MODERN ENGLISH POETRY

In "A Key to Modern English Poetry" 5, which Blackie and Son are publishing immediately Mr. Martin Gilkes, already widely known both as a teacher and as a lecturer upon contemporary letters, not only unlocks the door of this treasure house but also provides a sort of birds' eye view of the exhibits within. In this way, with a shrewd wit as well as sound scholarship, he traces the origins of the modern movement in English Poetry and explains its meaning and development down to the present day.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Music Demands Grow Insistent—Public Meeting Urges Immediate Recognition—By The University Of Bombay—Patna Vice-Chancellor's Emphatic Support—Maharana Saheb Of Dharampur Suggests—"Leading Inspiration" In The University—Mr. Gerard Thinks Of Actual Indian Conditions Of Art—Syt. N. C. Mehta Preaches Obsolete Antiquarianism—The "Central" Museum For Delhi—Another Costly "Gesture!"

The Bharteeya Sangit Samiti organised last week a public meeting, presided over by H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, in support of the proposal to introduce Indian music as a subject of study by the University of Bombay. The Bharateeya Sangit Samiti deserves to be congratulated on the timely action. Soon the resolution formulated by Srimati Hansa Mehta will be discussed by the University Senate. It was, consequently, quite opportune that the Bharateeya Sangit Samiti should have focussed public attention and enabled the University to know the insistence and the urgency of the demand that have prompted Srimati Hansa Mehta to frame her resolution.

The crowded public meeting at Blavatsky Hall left little scope for doubt about the strength of public feeling on the subject. There were those present who felt that although they were not the first nor the only province in demanding University recognition of Indian music, they should have been, as His Highness pointed out with apt force, the first—"the progressive and international outlook of our Presidency entitles us to the expectation."

Impetus To Cultural Reconstruction

For more reasons than one His Highness sought for the "leading inspiration" in the University of Bombay. The recognition of Indian music by the University of Bombay will not be, His Highness observed, "the obvious impetus to cultural reconstruction, it will be the most direct agency to enable us to pool the limited resources, at present ineffective, in scattered efforts, of individual artistes and musical institutions, it will be the most practical guidance to the music conferences and similar periodic music functions. . . . . As incentive to vocational training which must be systematised by the University lead, it will lessen unemployment and increase efficiency in the ranks of the musicians.

Student Psychology

"I will not detain you with indicating the transparent possibilities of music as the re-builder of the modern Indian home. Nor is it for me here to mention what its cultural power would mean for the city of the future. Its educative powers are well-known to every progressive educationist who has impartially investigated the working of student psychology. Rhythm and the training in right breathing which vocational music gives are now accepted by every advocate of physical education. Lastly, I would have pointed out, if we had time, the employment of vital music as our best cultural missionary abroad."

Solve Social Problems

The Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed, who as Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, had introduced Indian music in the syllabus of that University, addressed the gathering with earnest conviction. He said that there might be some resistance from orthodox quarters. He had himself experienced difficulties before he could get Indian music introduced in the Patna University. But the plea for its University recognition was worth its persistent and legitimate claims. For, music was, he regarded, one of those cultural forces that made for the healthy atmosphere for "our boys and girls" and tended to solve many of our social problems. Speaker after speaker, Srimati Hansa Mehta, Srimatis Billimoria and Sukhthankar, Profs. Jathar and Gajendra Gadkar, Syts. Govindrao Tembe and Jayapalrao, rose to support the demand and register their determination to see Indian music introduced in the University of Bombay.

Enthusiastic Public Response

The Bharateeya Sangit Samiti deserved the enthusiastic public response. It has for months been busy compiling the requisite information for the brochure on Indian music it has compiled containing elaborate details of courses of University studies actually current in the Universities in other provinces of the country. Suggestions and practical schemes and views of eminent exponents of music as well as a cogent brief description of the conditions of music at home and abroad. The Samiti has, moreover, collected printed endorsements from various musical, educational, women's institutions as well from film studios. The work is still proceeding. Members of the University Senate have therefore no reason to hesitate when the representation of the Samiti and the resolution of Srimati Hansa Mehta reach the Senate for their serious practical consideration and support.

Art And Commerce

Mr. C. Gerard, the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, in a recent lecture on 'Art And The Businessman' organised by the 'Press And Art Club of India,' emphasised knowledge of Indian trade conditions as essential for the Indian commercial art student. "It is," he said, "all very well studying the methods of other countries, but the all important thing is that the sum total of knowledge thus acquired should be directed with the one purpose of applying to the requirements of the many communities in India. . . . . The Indian student already knows that many communities favour certain colours. . . . . A poster which might be a great success in England might be a complete failure in France or Germany, likewise the various provinces in India must be studied if the purpose of the advertisement is to be achieved.

Sound Principle, Proper Remedy

"Only recently it was suggested to me that an exhibition of European posters should be given in Bombay. It all sounds excellent in theory but do not let us lose sight of the fact that the problem in India to-day as far as publicity is concerned is to concentrate on the immediate requirements of the Indian businessman."

I am glad that Mr. Gerard has emphasised a sound principle of vital design. The all too prevalent tendency has been to overlook national distinction and achievements in designs, in colour, in a vague desire to catch the fashionable but equally formless vogue for "modernistic" art. Nowhere is this cheap short-cut so obvious as in 'modern' structures misnamed architecture and in 'modern' nightmare compositions described as commercial 'art.' It is hopeful, therefore, to know that Mr. Gerard should try to avoid the pitfalls that allured most of our 'achitects.'

Educate The Businessman

But I do not think it altogether advisable to prescribe the cure for European poster art exhibition in its suppression. The proper remedy would be to organise another poster art exhibition illustrating both the principles of design and the manner in which commercial art, in colour and forms, composttion and pattern, could be based on the country's artistic heritage and made nationally distinctive. For, it must be remembered that the education of the Indian businessman in art, in taste, in high standard publicity is not less urgent than the education of the Indian commercial art student. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Gerard would soon give us the chance for such a nationally distinctive commercial art exhibition.

Another Romantic Antiquarian

It would be more appropriate and more effective than the lecture he secured from Mr. N. C. Mehta on the subject of the "Literary Traditions in Indian Paintings." Mr. Mehta is, unmistakably, one of those incorrigible romantic antiquarians who are accustomed to see art in terms of letters. We have had more than enough of this lyric essay-writing cult. It has not only misinterpreted the historic evolution of art as manifest in its surviving monuments but has foisted false values and raised mechanical imitative craftsmen to the level of 'artistic' genius.

Manufactured History And Patent Vocabulary

Mr. Mehta said that the "extent of literary tradition dominating Indian art was unique." The vocabulary indicates the stereotyped attitude of the antiquarian. It was 'unique' only in the sense that it was manufactured as a uniform recepe by the modern 'revivalists' pundits about thirty years ago! This is not the place to examine in detail some of the popular fallacies of the antiquarian and art collector which Mr. Mehta has uttered with calm naivete. But it is clear from his reference to 'Raga' pictures, known more for their sentimental and historic than their artistic values, that Mr. Mehta has been unable to differentiate between the market value of an old painting which the antique dealers for obvious reasons cherishes and the artistic value which for some strange reason Mr. Mehta has been unable to discern.

Uninformed "Peacemaker" Intrudes

In the circumstances, Mr. Mehta need not worry to undertake for himself the post of a peacemaker between the provinces. The difference between them is one essentially of the outlook and objectives of art. If as an antiquarian he cannot understand that difference, if he has not studied the reasoned facts of the case, he should keep aloof from the facile but dangerous pastime of advising contemporary artists. For, he is unable constituted as a romantic literary antiquarian, to appreciate the manifold art problems that confront the modern Indian artist. I was, therefore, very happy to learn that Mr. Gerard pointed out clearly that Bombay belonged to a province other than the romantic province to which Mr. Mehta was offering his mental allegiance and seeking spiritual guidance and ancestry. Mr. Gerard with quite pertinent force pointed out that "there was not vital necessity to depict the literary meaning of the subject with the same story-telling vividness" as in the fifteenth century. The printing press, he concluded rightly, rendered that superfluous.

Markham Aftermath —Plethora Of Costly Schemes

Messrs. Markham and Hargreaves, India's unwanted guests, continue to inspire grandiose dreams and schemes, both in India and in London. The Museums Association in London which encouraged them to formulate their report has, obviously, no 'locus standi' in India. The Government of India cannot officially sanction their verdict. And, yet elaborate schemes and suggestions for museums in India and London continue to pour with uncanny ease. It is time the attention of the Central Legislature was drawn to these 'gestures' of unwanted extravagance.

OUR SHORT-STORY

WITHIN THE TEMPLE

By P. N. MOHILE

It was during my happy College Days, that while engaged in some social relief work I came across Kalyani—a courtezan of Surat. Our centre had received news that a public woman in Madanpura with a young child lay dying—and I was sent to see if our centre could give some relief to this fallen sister.

Surat is none too clean a city—with its system of latrines at the very front door. And Madanpura, especially the poorer part of it, is definitely worse. The Bhutia Sheri, where I had to go was a typical slum, where such women took up their abode and pursued their nefarious calling. With a typical collegian's enthusiasm for social reform work, I entered the Sheri, collecting all the book-arguments against the evils of prostitution which I could remember—for, was I not going there as a representative of our "virtuous" society—to help a "bad" woman!! I felt so self-complacent!!

I entered the rickety old house, through a dark alley,—stumbling along towards a feeble light I saw at a distance.

"Where does Kalyani live", I called out, hoping someone would reply from the dark depths of the evil-smelling den.

A old hag stepped out of the depths of the darkness, looked curiously at me and supercilously replied.

"She is of no use now—she is dying. Follow me, I will take you somewhere else—a veritable bird of heaven she is. . . . .

I was disgusted. "I have brought some food and medicine for her—and want to talk to her—I am not a customer", I made clear my purpose.

"Oh," grunted the old hag, "just walk on until you come to the corner. There you will hear someone moaning—it is she and that is her room".

The offensive smell, the damp mud floor underneath and the pitchblack darkness all sent a shiver down my spine. I was half inclined to retreat. Just then I heard a low moan—evidently a woman in great pain. Spurred on by that sound, I somehow stumbled on until I reached the corner.

The moans grew louder. I knocked on the closed door. . . . .

"Don't for God's sake trouble me—I am dying—let me atleast die in peace—I have paid you the last pie I had—" I heard the voice gasp through the moans!

Evidently she thought I was her "landlady" come to ask for rent. . . . . .

"Ham Gharwala nahin—Seva Samiti ka admi hai—tumare waste dawa-pani laya hai or tumare sath thodi bat-chit karana mangta hun", I addressed her.

"Mai hilchal nahin kar sakti-jara aphi darwaja khol lijiye", replied the voice.

I was surprised at the refined accents that fell upon my ears whatever her calling, Kalyani was evidently a woman of some breeding!

I pushed open the rickety door—and entered. I do not think I shall ever forget the sight that met my eyes.

A young woman lay on a thread-bare quilt with a child on a neatly folded and much better quilt beside. Evidently she had been beautiful—but now the pale haggard face, the sunken eyes, the emaciated body all told the painful tale—she was a woman in the final stages of consumption!!

"Ap kya mangte ho Bhai", she asked me. Again the refinement in her accents struck me. I became curious—evidently she was not the ordinary woman of the street. I gave her some milk and brandy I had brought with me in a thermos.

After a time she felt a bit better—I suspect she had had no food forr atleast a week, I then approached the subject of my visit to her.

"See what you have brought upon yourself—atleast give up now—we will arrange to get you admitted in a hospital—and if you consent, send this child to some Anath Ashram", I told her and in a virtuous mood lectured to her about the evils of prostitution and the sin she had committed in taking to it. "God has atlast punished you and you are suffering the consequence of your own sin", I ended.

"Duniyeme Prabhu haihi kither", she retorted.

"Haryek Devalme Prabhu hai", I repeated the conventional phase.

"Ha, Ha," she laughed hysterically, "agar devalme Prabhu hote to meri yah halat nahin hoti."

I almost lost my temper. Here was a "bad" woman trying to deny my God—and I was an idealistic young College boy believing in everything—God, Man, and Woman!!

"You sinned yourself and now you want to transfer the blame to God,' I reproved her.

"Jo devalme tum Prabhu hai aisa kahte ho wahi devalne muze pehale pap karaya—or wahi tumere punyshali duniyene mere-ku papme hi rehneki farz padi", she replied.

I refused to believe her. . . . .

"Tum nahin mante-atcha suno Bhai meri bat or muze batlavo-ke agar jo devalme Prabhu hota to wahi dunyeme or udherhi aisa kyun hota?"

And in pure Hindi she narrated to me her tale. . . . . .

* * *

"I do not know why I should want to tell my tale to you—perhaps it is because yours are the first kind words I have heard during the last three years of my 'fallen' life. Society marks us as public, takes us as a necessary evil, shrugs its shoulders, calls it all bad, says it can't be helped and mostly leaves us where we are. Men come and use us—pay us and depart. Few really care for our lot, and though some sympathise, none has really tried to understand the whys and wherefores of our sad fate. Society treats us as a sub-human machine necessary to fill a very human want. Where the cogs of this machine come from it cares little—what becomes of them is not their concern. If we are sinners—there is a partner in our sin every time we fall—and yet we are the outcasts and our partners in sin often eminently respectable!!

And yet, perhaps you won't believe it, I come of a very respectable family. We lived in the village of Shreerampur—seven miles away from Amritsar. My father was a Munsiff in Government service and my mother belonged to a well-known family of the Punjab. My parents were typically orthodox people of the last generation. Never once, since I came to be aware of things around me, did I see my father go to his office without the typical mark of 'chandan' on his forehead. And my mother's daily routine included a visit to the temple immediately after bath early in the morning. Their religion was more to them than their life. And I was their only daughter.

I received some education—as much as was thought good for a woman in that generation—and was married at 11 years of my age into an even more noble, though equally rigidly orthodox, family. And, as fate would have, three months after my marriage an epidemic of influenza carried away my boy-husband!.

A child-widow in those times was considered to be a cursed woman and a girl whose husband died so early after her marriage was considered to be peculiarly ill-omened and accursed. To see my face first early in the morning was considered a sure sign of having a bad day. The harsh treatment at my husband's I could understand—according to them I had deprived them of their only son, but my own father's and mother's thinly disguised aversion was something that hurt me most. Their behaviour day in and day out almost shouted.

"You have killed your husband—you girl of bad omen"!

Six or seven years passed. I left my girlhood behind and entered the full flush of my youth. The call of rising youth surged through my blood. I tried hard to suppress my natural instincts, but every attempt at suppression, only increased the vigour of the urge next time it asserted itself. I sought relief in religion. I became a regular devotee at the temple, observed every possible fast with all possible rigour and soon the prejudiced people of my caste even began to whisper that, if unfortunate, I was at least a very religious woman.

My favourite deity was Hanuman and the famous temple of Kala Hanuman, half-a-mile from our place of residence, was my favourite place of worship. Its Pujari too was reputed to be a man of great spiritual attainments—at any rate he was an attractive and fascinating personality. As a regular devotee my familiarity with him increased, his words seemed so soothing and his religious philosophy was so accommodating. It was a soothing balm to my young, innocent wounded heart. I used to go only once and in the mornings—then I began to attend twice. From casual, our relations developed into personal and within three months they had become intimate. Then one day the Pujari invited me to his own room behind the temple—"just to see some curios he had collected". I went quite innocently. He asked me to sit in a chair. Suddenly I found his eyes fixed upon mine—I stared fascinated, I could not take my eyes of him. Slowly I lost all my power of motion, all power of volition—I was thoroughly hypnotised. I was now a mere machine moved by his powerful will . . . . . .

Half-an-hour later I left, a dazed, dishonoured woman!!

To tell my parents would be to invite disaster—I kept the incident to myself until . . . .

Three months later to my consternation I discovered that I was with a child!!

Atlast one day I made up my mind and rushed to the author of my sin. I told the Pujari of my condition. . . . .

"What have I to do with it", he replied with a complete assumption of ignorance, "you came to see the curios that day, after a time you fainted—I took you to the bed until the faint passed away—all the rest that you say is sheer imagination on your part—I know nothing of it!!"

The earth seemed to have been cut away from beneath my feet. As time passed my condition became unbearable and unconcealable. Gathering up my courage I at last somehow told my mother.

"You kulta—you killed your husband and now this—if your child is born we will have to hide our faces from the world. Better that you die than live to disgrace the good name of two noble families"!!

Again, perhaps you won't believe me, but that evening the very parents who had given me birth placed a bottle of laudanum in my hands. . . . . .

"Drink it fully when you go to sleep to-day—we will say you took an over-draught," my father harshly said.

I said nothing and took the bottle from his hands. I would have drunk it that night but my child——what of him! I would not have much cared to kill myself, but what mother will knowingly become ready to kill her first-born child, even though it be a child of sin.

I left my home forever that night, and ran almost ten miles

(Continued On Page 40)

ASTHMA

VANISHES AWAY GRADUALLY AS YOU IMPROVE IN HEALTH.

Asthma is a constitutional disease. Something goes wrong with the bodily system and the breathing apparatus gets impaired. You feel you can take the air in but can't breath it out. Such inability by itself is an agonising torture and when not timely corrected, repeats itself often—grows chronic as they say.

And to think that it is a matter of seconds and minutes that you can get rid of the complaint, is to misunderstand its nature. The so-called quick reliefs are measures that smother the symptoms for a time. It is never a cure as has been proved in the case of many by the reaction they give. The attack returns afresh in greater vehemence each time till you find it could no more be redressed.

To be sensible you ought to take to a rational remedy before it gets too late. The present researches made by the medical science are proving of incalculable benefit to the Asthmatic to whom they now can promise a Permanent Relief and a Cure.

And know that Dr. Purohit Swashari is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold Cough and all other chest & lung troubles. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily and positively effects a complete cure.

Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases. Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz. bottles at Rs. 2, 3/8, and 6 only.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Congress Ministry's Move For A College For Training Physical Instructors

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, members expressed the opinion that the Association should spread its activities over a longer period of the year than having them once or twice a year. The athletes would then have greater opportunity and encouragement for training as well as measuring their strength or development from time to time. In fulfilment of that desire, the Honorary Secretary of the B. P. O. A., S. K. Mukherjee, drew up an extensive programme which has now been accorded the approval of the Managing Committee.

A LARGE AND VARIED PROGRAMME

The season will commence on September 26 and end on January 23, covering a period of about four months. Besides the usual annual meet on January 15 and 16, there will be provincial championships on various games such as, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Hu tu tu, wrestling, cycling, weight lifting, walking and water polo. In addition, a cross country run of about 10 miles at Ghatkopar, runs of ten, fifteen, twenty, and thirty thousand metres will gradually culminate in the Marathon Race. A varied programme like the above is bound to interest all the athletes not only of this city but of the whole presidency

ALL-INDIA GAMES

Then they propose to send a team of picked athletes to Calcutta to compete in the All-India Olympic Games to be held there in February next. It is likely that this team, on their way to Calcutta, will participate in meets at Nagpur and Jamshedpur, and on the return journey at Patna, Benares and Allahabad. Arrangements in this connection are proceeding already. If things turn out as favourably as they are expected, then a large contingent of athletes, swimmers, and divers (men and women), basket-ball, volley-ball and water polo-players, wrestlers, weight-lifters and cyclists, will make the journey to Calcutta. A good deal depends on the sportsmen themselves to make the plan successful

INTENSIVE ACTIVITY

The activities of the B. P. O. A. will not, however, rest there. They propose to go deeper into the field with a view to find new talents and to encourage them to greater efforts. Consequently, they have didvided the city and suburbs into four zones, viz., Suburbs, North, Central and South. Games will be held at each zone on different dates, restricting the competitions to the residents of each zone. Committees have been appointed to organise the centres. Efforts will be particularly made to interest the student community in each area. It is fully recognised by the Committee that the future of atheletic sports lies in their hands. With their advancement India may hope to reach the top of the world some day.

HELP B. P. O. A.

But the ground must be prepared and full facilities should be given to them. The B. P. O. A. during the short period of its existence—barely two years—has done a good deal towards the organisation of athletic sports in the Presidency. But much more remains to be done. The B. P. O. A. can be expected to play their proper part in the advancement of athletic sports on this side of India only if they are given the fullest support from all sides. Public sympathy is the most important of them all. So far the sports-loving public have extended them meagre support. I do hope that with the passage of time Bombay will become more athletic minded and render all possible help to the organisation which is trying its best to promote the Olympic ideals in this Presidency. The membership of the B. P. O. A. still stands at a low figure. As a first step, all the sportsmen of this city should join the association and help to place it on a firm and sound footing

The Prince and Princess of Berar at the annual Indian Empire and Eastern Garden Party at the Hurlingham Club, which was attended by H. M. Queen Mary.

A DELHI EXAMPLE

It is time the B. P. O. A approached the Government and the Municipality for regular annual grants. I understand that small bodies like the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipality and its notified Area—I mean in a comparative sense of course—make regular annual grants to the Delhi Olympic Association. The reason is, therefore, all the greater that such big administrative bodies like the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality should make handsome donations to the B. P. O. A. every year. The Government of Bombay and the Municipalities, I need hardly mention, owe a greater duty to the public in respect of development of sport and the physique of the population than even a body like the B. P. O. A.

TAXING SPORT

In this connection I should like to point out that the Government raise quite a large sum annually through the Entertainment Tax. Even sport is not excluded from its sway. The Quadrangular, the Aga Khan and Rovers Cups, Western India Tennis Championships and every other tournament is taxed. Where this money goes nobody knows. One thing is certain that it is not utilised for development of sport. It is manifestly wrong to tax sport and spend the money in other directions. I would, therefore, make an appeal to the Congress Ministry to set aside the money collected from sport and return same to it in some form or other.

TROPHIES LYING IDLE

While writing about athletic sports I am reminded of trophies which are lying idle with various organisations in the City. For some reason or other they are not being used. My attention has been particularly drawn to some trophies which are in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. Central Branch. When this institution was running Inter-College Sports, they came into possession of some cups, etc. For many years past this tournament has not been held by the Y. M. C. A. The University has now started it on its own account. But I am surprised to hear that the Y. M. C. A. still retain those trophies. I think the Y. M. C. A. would be well-advised to hand over the trophies to the University Board and let them be utilised for the purpose they were donated.

Y. M. C. A.'S DUTY

Then there is another trophy called the Buchanan Cup, donated by James Buchanan and Co. for the purpose of a Walking Race in Bombay. The Y. M. C. A has kept this trophy also in their cup board for the last few years. This is hardly doing justice to the sporting spirit of the donors. I am afraid if trophies are kept unused like this, fresh donors would not come forward to give away new trophies when needed.

Only the other day I heard of an unusual condition laid down by the donor of a cup that he should not only have the cup back if it goes into disuse but have a representative on the tournament Committee itself! If trophies are accepted on such conditions I should not be at all surprised if a Committee of an athletic meeting is made up of chiefly by donors' representatives.

That is, however, a different matter. I would only suggest to the Y. M. C. A. authorities that they should, with the permission of the donors, make over the Buchanan Cup to the B. P. O. A. for use in the Walking Race which they are going to inaugurate this year. I do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining the permission of the donors.

COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS

It is with extreme delight I have learnt the news from Poona that the Congress Ministry propose to start a College for training physical instructors in Bombay. It is a crying need of long standing. By removing this want, the Premier Kher's Cabinet will be taking the first step towards imparting proper physical education and training to the people of this Presidency. I hope the Government scheme will be out soon, and the College will be a reality in the near future

Sometime ago I had heard of the private scheme for the establishment of a College of this kind in Bombay. As far as I know the organisers have been a few handsome donations and a large piece of land. If things go on smoothly as they are expected to do it will not take long for this scheme also to materialise. Or, is the Government going to support the institution to be started under private auspices?

A horse-owner was trying to sell a broken-winded horse, and was trotting him round for inspection. The owner stroked the horse's back and remarked to the prospective buyer: "Hasn't he got a lovely coat?"

The other noticed that the horse was touched in the wind and answered, "Ah, I like his coat all right—but I don't like his pants."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEAL FOR HELP

Wanted gifts of new or second-hand sitars, dilrubas, and harmoniums. Urgently needed for the use of Blind Children. Have you one about your home which is not being used? Let it give training and pleasure to a Blind Child. Send the instrument or drop a card with your address and we will collect it, to the Principal, American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar Station Road, Dadar.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Groom student in England. Parents of an exceptionally fair complexioned Kanyakubja Brahman girl may request for form Box No. 8879, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Newly-passed nurse, salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem plus board and lodge. Preferably Hindu English-knowing. Apply Box No. 8881, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Earnest Workers, to earn 5 to 10 rupees per day. Apply Loan and Mercantile Corporation, II Floor, Coronation Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. (8858)

Wanted a capable and experienced Distiller. Please apply sharp stating age, qualification, experience, testimonials and minimum salary expected, to the Revenue Commissioner, Danta State, Danta Bhavangadh. (6001)

Applications are invited from gentlemen of position and influence for the post of District Organisers and Agents on pay or commission or both. Apply stating past experience to the Secretary, Bhagya Laxmi Insurance Ltd., 3|1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (5868)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We invite helpless Unemployed to take advantage of our offer of free Adlets extended to them by the Management of the Bombay Chronicle as well as by the Bombay Samachar on the clear understanding that their name and address in full must be published and further that they do not wish to see their Adlets appear with any proviso. In spite of our announcements in details a number of Applicants send their requests with certain provisoes to do this or to do that, and in some cases they do not wish their names to appear. All such applications are being rejected. If the undernoted Applicants wish to see their free Adlets appear in some of the future issue, we request them to send their applications once again with due attention given to our announcements. D. James, K. K. Narayanan, Hiralal J. Bhatt. (170)

K. N. Krishna Iyer, Room No. 17, Premji Ladha Building, G.I.P. Matunga, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks a job of Shorthand Typist either in Bombay or Upcountry. (136—22)

Narayan K. Makwan, C|o Ganga Printery, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, a Hareejan Youth, Now Unemployed, wishes to work in any capacity. Salary may be fixed to the convenience of the employer after an interview. (138—29)

R. S. Elijah, Rangri Buildings, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13, Now Unemployed, desires a post of Loco Workshop and Shed Chargeman anywhere in India. Willing to work as erecting Shop Fitter, Mechanic, Stores Clerk, General Clerk, Guard Ticket Inspector or even as a Train Examiner. (139—13)

Jethabhai Foolabhai Patel, Vadatalao, Anand, Now Unemployed, wishes to be employed as a School Teacher. (137—35)

Raghu Nandan Prasad, C|o B. D. Panday, Tardeo, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed, wants employment as a Clerk or in any capacity. (140—36)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

P. N. D. Pande, 207, Kasba Peth, Poona City, Now Unemployed, desires to be employed as a Proof Reader in a Press or as a Shop assistant, General Clerk, Bill Collector or in any capacity. (141—35)

Abbas Nomanbhai Janger Ranalawalla, Tajpur, Kajina Dhabe, Ahmedabad, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job anywhere. (142—38)

W. D. Casey, Room No. 6, Building No. 7, Second Cross Lane, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed, desires some job at an early date. Has already working experience as Storekeeper, Timekeeper, Shipping, Clearing, Dispatching Clerk at Customs, Docks or Railways, Shop Assistant, Stevedore Foreman, Labour Supervisor, Salaried Salesman, etc. Salary wanted Rs. 60 only. (143—7)

Nanjee Gandabhai, Municipal Chawl, Arthur Road, Bombay 11, Now Unemployed, desires to serve as a Sepoy or Office Assistant. Can do dispatching work efficiently. A Hareejan by caste claims the support of all Hareejan Workers. (144—16)

J. Garevz, C|o Mrs. Olga Oliver, "Camal House," Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburb, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a General Clerk with some Office or Shipping Firm. (145—16)

Ramanlal Manilal, 13, Second Fanaswadi, First Floor, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a clerkship at Share Bazar, Bullion Office, Seeds Merchant, etc. (146—29)

68. FLATS TO LET

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor," ground floor two Westerly rooms flat. Wodehouse Road 'Orient Building" modern two and three rooms flats. (8904)

174. BOOKS

Golden opportunity for a month. Nehru's Autobiography Rs. 7; Nehru-India and the World Rs. 3-12 and Trotsky's History of Russian Revolution Rs. 7|14. Three books together only Rs. 15. Lakhani Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (8829)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For Sale Dispensary and practice of twenty years' standing. Doctor going to Europe. Apply Box No. 8891, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Obstinate Skin Diseases—Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (R8390)

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (8890A)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O.—Datha (Kathiawar. India). (8594).

325. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

The undersigned, an England returned, moneyed and experienced businessman wishes to represent manufacturers of popular goods. Please correspond with Chaman Lal Beri, Mall View House. Mussoorie. (8887)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Persons to act as Agents for our guaranteed hand-woven dress materials. Liberal terms. Apply Calicut Textile Products Co., Calicut, S. India. (8878)

468. FRUITS

Best Nagpur Orange & Mosambi grafts. From Balchandra Patel, Nursery Garden, Ubali, P.O. Kalmeshwar, Nagpur. (8680)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For exchange of all Coupons, get to-day a free Grand Catalogue of fancy goods from G. D. Varma and Co. All India prevailing mixed coupons or labels exchangers 40|2, Banstolla St., Calcutta. 'Phone, B. B. 4957. (8797).

Taxi Strike At Central Station

The Publicity and Advertising Superintendent of the B. B. & C.I. Railway writes:—

An article in your issue of the 11th inst. referred at some length to a strike of taxi drivers at Bombay Central station. The matter in itself was really of small import.

It appears that the Police wished to line the taxis up in a place which would be more suitable for traffic purposes. This was resented by some of the taxi drivers, and after dealing with the heavy early morning rush of passengers arriving by the night mails of Wednesday morning they stopped coming to the station during the remainder of the day.

On Thursday sufficient taxis did come in the early morning to cope with the traffic and matters were normal on Friday morning. It might be added that no inconvenience was caused to the public.

SYKES CHALLENGE SHIELD

Awarded To Village In Surat District

The Government of Bombay have awarded the Sir Fredrick Sykes Challenge Shield for the Northern Division to the village of Endhal of Chikhli taluka, Surat district.

The Collector will present the Shield to the village on a suitable occasion.

Government have also specially commended the work of the village of Nafa (Talpad) in the Borsad taluka, Kishnad in the Broach taluka, Shera in the Ankleshwar taluka and Vejalpur in the Kulol taluka.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Whips For Congress Party

The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, has appointed an executive committee and whips for the party.

Executive Committee: K. B. Deshmukh, Mr. B. P. Thakore, Mr. K. S. Firodia, Mr. V. N. Jog, Mr. H. V. Pataskar and Mr. L. G. Patil.

Whips: Dr. K. B. Antolikar (Chief Whip), Mr. Waman Mukadam, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and Mr Vasant Naik.

It is understood that the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act will shortly be introduced in the province of Delhi, and in pursuance of the provision of the Act, a number of conciliation boards will also be appointed.

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

M.-G.-M's Greatest Mystery Thriller!

THE 13th CHAIR

from the celebrated Broadway 40-Week Stage-hit, with

ELISSA LANDI
LEWIS STONE

also in entire gorgeous Technicolour

LA FIESTA

Showing the hobbies of your favourite Stars

Plans Open Phone 22666

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

It draws crowded Houses

IMPERIAL'S

"PUNJAB LANCERS"

A story of romance of a graduate against the military back-ground

RANEE

THE KAPI-GORILLA is lustily cheered for her wonderful acting

Directors:
MR. HOMI MASTER
and NARAYAN DAVARE

AT

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Saturday, Sunday and holidays at 2-30 p.m.

PRABHAT'S

TUKARAM

with

"THE NEW ERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY"

IN 36th WEEK AT

THE CENTRAL

TIMING AS USUAL

PLAZA
DADAR

Presents

GOOD EARTH

M. G. M's Gigantic Screen Epic

Starring:—PAUL MUNI and LUISE RAINER

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday Sunday and Holidays.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
A.M.

11-0 Light Classical Music. Hirabai Barodekar. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.)
P.M.

12-30 "For Children." (Gujerati). Rasik T. Vin. 1-0 Ambrose and his Orchestra. 1-15 Erwin Klen and his Continental Sextette. 4-30 Gujerati Songs. 5-15 The VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-45 Listeners' Choice. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 8-0 The State Opera House Orchestra. 8-15 Jay Wilbur and his Band. 8-30 The News in Hindi 8-45 Eddy Duchin and his Orchestra. 9-0 The New Curiosity Shop. By G. George. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Instrumental Variety. The AIR Artists. 10-0 "Drushticha Rokha." A Marathi Musical Play. Written by J. V. Rajadhyaksha and produced by H. Desa.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc/s
A.M.
7-0 AIR Orchestra. Bhairvin. 7-10 Master Faqir Uddin. 7-45 Mian ki Todi. On Harmonium. Sarangi, Violin and Tabla. 7-55 Rashida Begam of Amritsar. 8-30 Children' Programme.
P.M.
12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 Shahnai Solo. (Recorded.) 6-40 Master Faqir Uddin. 7-5 Rashida Begum of Amritsar. Light Music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Glory that was Ind": Forgotten Cities By Pt. Lakshmi Dhar Shastri. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Faqir Uddin. 8-50 Rashida Begum of Amritsar. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Canada and India" No. 1. The Past. By P. C. Addy. 10-0 A light classical programme

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Francis Kashavlal (30), a motor driver, who was run over and killed near Bombay Central Station car-shed by an 'Up' through train yesterday

Entering a house by bending the window-bars at noon yesterday and stealing property worth Rs 2.295/12/- were the charges against Haji Abdul Karim Suleman and Ali Haji Mohomed, who are arrested by Phydhoni police.

The police stated at Mazagoan Police Court to-day that the house of Kassam Noor Mohomed. 109. Kazi Street, was entered into yesterday and gold ornaments, gold-embroidered clothes and other valuable valued at Rs. 2.295/12 were stolen

The suspects Suleman and Haji Mohomed who lived in the adjoining building, it is stated, bent the bars of the window of the third floor. They did this, the police alleged between 12 noon and 1 p.m. as they knew that all the inmates were out. The suspects, it is stated, could get access to window which faced the gallery through an adjacent building which was almost vacant

The police have recovered a bundle of gold ornaments worth Rs. 1,037. The bundle was alleged to have been kept hidden in the fold of a mistress in the kitchen of the suspects. Some gimlets, iron rods and other implements for bar-bending were recovered by the police from the suspect's place.

They were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 with surety for a like amount and Rs. 250 cash deposit, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Quarrel over a girl between two young men is said to have resulted in a serious stabbing outrage last night.

The victim is lying in hospital in a critical state

Hari (30), the alleged assailant, was arrested at about 9 p.m. last night at Girgaum Back Road

In asking for his remand, the police stated that last night while Vithoo Krishna (30), a coolie residing in a chawl, was going along Girgaum Back Road, the suspect Hari along with a companion, is stated to have challenged him. When he stopped, there arose an altercation over a girl. Suddenly Hari, it is stated, stabbed him on the back, shoulder and other parts of his body.

Hearing the cry of the complainant, a constable on duty rushed to the spot and arrested Abba Hari.

The Magistrate remanded Hari in police custody till August 28 at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Tannery Workers On Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Workers of the Buffer Department of the Western India Tannery Works, Dharavi, have gone on strike this morning due to the dismissal of eight workers by the authorities. The men were dismissed because of their refusal to do sundry works without payment in addition to their usual duties for which they are paid at piece rate.

Mr. N. V. Phadke of the Servant of India Society has gone to Dharavi to watch the situation.

Student Alleged To Have Stabbed Another With Knife

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yesterday a student of David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, was arrested by the Mahim Police on a charge of assaulting another student with knife.

To-day he was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, charged with causing grievous injuries and was remanded in custody till August 24.

ACUTE FLOOD SITUATION

Madhubanians Rendered Homeless

MADHUBANI (Bihar), Aug. 14.

The flood situation in Madhubani is getting critical. Yesterday the water rose by six inches more, and the present level is the highest on record. Several houses in the neighbouring villages have collapsed and people have been rendered homeless. Over a thousand people are taking refuge in the Madhubani Town.

The water is still rising and rushing towards the Madhubani Town.—A. P.

THE TALK OF INDIA IS
The PRESIDENT
The PRESIDENT

The GREATEST Indian Picture ever produced New Theatres' Best and India's Pride in its

21 Twenty-first Glorious Week

Still drawing crowded houses at

THE KRISHNA

Talkies — Dubash Theatre
Time:—5-15 8, 10-45.
Saturday Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p. m

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

(Swarajya Seemewar)

IN

6th WEEK AT

MAJESTIC

TIMING AS USUAL

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ANDAMAN-DAY IN BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

Passage-At-Arms Between Councillors

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

Disorder prevailed at this afternoon's meeting of the City Municipal Council, when a resolution moved by a Congress Councillor for five minutes' adjournment of the house, in pursuance of the appeal issued by the Congress President, for the observance of the Andamans Day.

Another councillor raised a point of order, that the resolution was outside the scope of the Municipality.

A passage-at-arms ensued between the Congress councillor and another councillor. As a protest against the alleged unparliamentary remarks made by the former, several Councillors staged a walk-out. The Vice-President, who occupied the Chair vainly appealed to the members and finally dissolved the meeting. —A. P.

Towards Uniform Policy In Provinces

Gandhiji And Jawahar In Conclave

Provincial Ministers Seeking Mahatma's Advice

WARDHAGANJ. Aug. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mr Peayarelal drove in a 'tonga' from Shegaon and arrived at the residence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj exactly at 8 a.m.

Gándhiji looked better in health. but the "United Press" correspondent learns that he often gets tired and still feels the strain of continuous consultation and correspondence that had been on since the last Working Committee meeting in July last. Gandhiji is expected to return to Shegaon at in the afternoon.

Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru werre closeted together before the Working Committee met It is understood Gandhiji will place before the Working Committee his schemes about primary education and prohibition which have been drafted.

It appears the Congress Ministers have been continually seeking his advice and guidance on various important issues and the main work before the Working Committee is to draw up a complete and detailed programme for the Congress Ministries with a view to have a uniform policy in various provinces.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also arrived.—United Press

CROWDS GREET CONGRESS LEADERS

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14

An enthusiastic crowd greeted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan and Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived here this morning. They drove straight to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's residence

Other arrivals to-day include Messrs. Achyut Patwardhan Shankerrao Deo, Shri Krishna Sinha, Jaiprakash Narain, B. G. Kher and Gulzarilal Nanda.—United Press

PREMIERS AND PROHIBITION

WARDHAGANJ. Aug. 14.

Three Congress Premiers who are here namely, the Hon'ble Dr N. B. Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon'ble Mr Shrikrishna Sinha were called to the Working Committee meeting at about 11 this morning. Talks that the "United Press" representative had with the Provincial Premiers indicate they are fully alive to the heavy loss of revenue involved in enforcing prohibition.

In Behar the excise revenue amounts to one-fifths of the total revenue. They will place before Gandhiji their difficulties and seek his guidance. They favour propaganda for prohibition before launching the plan and beginning with few districts.

As regards primary education, it is understood that Gandhiji favours making it self-supporting. Mahatmaji will unfold his plans for the Ministers' guidance as to how education should be made self-supporting. Introduction of industrial training in jails will also be discussed with the Ministers.—United Press

SANTINIKETAN:—The Bharati Tirtha, an Andhra Research Society with its headquarters at Vizianagram honoured Dr. Rabindranath Tagore with the title of "Samrat" at a special convocation convoked for this pur-

Wardha Instruments To Congress Cabinets

IMPLEMENTING ELECTION MANIFESTO

Jawaharlal Draws Up Programme For Congress Ministers

WARDHAGANJ: August 14.

The Working Committee which commenced its sitting at 9 this morning and adjourned at 11-30 after a brief general discussion on the situation arising out of the Congress acceptance of Ministries.

Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai joined the Committee at 9-30.

Premiers, Mr. Kher, Sree Krishna Sinha and Dr. Khare were called in at 10-30.

Towards Uniform Policy

The main agenda for this meeting of the Committee is the discussion of a uniform policy for all Provinces where the Congress Ministries have been formed.

When the Committee resumes its sitting all the three Premiers have been invited to be present and they will be asked to submit a brief review of the work done by them hitherto in implementing the Congress Election Manifesto and what they proposed to do in future to fully implement the same.

Programme For Cabinets

Thereafter, the Committee will have a general discussion with a view to formulating definite programmes which will lead fully to implementing the Congress Election Manifesto and the various resolutions of the Congress and the Working Committee. The meeting is expected to last five days.—A. P.

Mahatma To Unfold His Plans: Premiers Asked To Report

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEMAND

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14.

Suggestions have been made that, the Working Committee should draft precise terms of resolutions which might be moved in various legislatures in Congress Provinces to define their attitude towards the demand for early convening of the Constituent Assembly in terms of the Faizpur resolution and the condemnation of the Federal scheme and urging the Provincial Governments to oppose with all possible endeavour its inauguration.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived by car from Nagpur with Dr. N. B. Khare. Mr. Narindra Dev. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Dr. Choitram Gidwani also arrived.

Only absentees from the Working Committee this morning were Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. The Premiers were not called for the morning session.—United Press.

EARLIER.

BASIS OF DISCUSSION

WARDHAGANJ: Aug. 14.

With the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Syt. B. G. Kher, Syt. Shree Krishna Sinha, Dr. Khare, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Syt. Shankarrao Deo, Syt. Achyut Patwardhan, Syt. Kripalani and Smti. Sarojini Naidu, the stage is set for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is due to commence at 9 a.m. at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's bungalow.

The Committee is expected to review the situation arising out of the Congress acceptance of office, the work hitherto done by the Congress Ministries, the work to be done in the future and how far uniformity of policy and programme can be maintained by the various Provincial Governments consistent with the requirements of each province.

The remaining members will join the Committee in the course of the day. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. Biswanath Das are expected this afternoon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant is not expected to attend, while Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is expected to arrive either on the 16th or 17th.

Agenda.

THE COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO REVIEW THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE CONGRESS ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE, THE WORK HITHERTO DONE BY THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES THE WORK TO BE DONE IN THE FUTURE AND HOW FAR UNIFORMITY OF POLICY AND PROGRAMME CAN BE MAINTAINED BY THE VARIOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF EACH PROVINCE.

The opinions of the Premiers will be sought on the laying down of a uniform policy regarding the release of political prisoners, prohibition, the spread of education, the right type of relief for the peasantry, village improvements, including questions of sanitation and health, prison reforms and other outstanding problems.

Mahatma Gandhi's various articles in the "Harijan" are expected to form a basis for the discussion.

IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Jawaharlal Draws Up Detailed Programme

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14 .

The Congress Working Committee spent eight hours to-day in surveying the position arising from the formation of Congress Ministries in the six provinces where the Congress has majorities and the position in those provinces where the Congress is in opposition.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has drawn up a programme under several heads with a view to implementing the Congress Election Manifesto, and the various resolutions of the Faizpur Congress and the subsequent ones passed by the Working Committee from time to time. The Committee had at first a general discussion, and later the Congress Premiers who are present at Wardha were called in. They were asked to express their experiences during their short spell of office, and state how they proposed to implement the Congress resolutions and the Election Manifesto.

After hearing their views Pandit Jawaharlal's points were placed before them, and a general discussion ensued, in which Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, and Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Congress leader from Sind, participated

Gandhiji was present throughout, and listened to the arguments and statements put forward by the various members of Committee and Premiers.

UNIFORM POLICY EVERYWHERE

The survey of the entire position was completed to-day, and a general discussion will be continued to-morrow, when the committee is expected to formulate a uniform policy for all the provinces, whether the Congress is in power or in opposition. Final decisions, however, will not be taken till Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrive here on August 17

Owing to the important nature of the discussions and the likely prolongation of the meeting Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who had programmed to leave for Simla on Sunday, has cancelled the same, and now proposes to leave on Monday afternoon, reaching Simla on Wednesday morning.

REDRESS OF HUNGER-STRIKERS DEMANDED.

The committee resumes sittings at eight to-morrow morning.

A largely attended public meeting was held here to-day in observance of the Andamans Day, which was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal and other leaders. The speakers condemned the Bengal Government's policy, and demanded immediate redress of the grievances of hunger-strikers. —A P.

MAHATMA'S PLANS FOR CONGRESS CABINETS

WARDHAGANJ Aug. 14.

The "United Press" Special Correspondent learns that Mahatma Gandhi is keen on enforcing prohibition in Congress provinces as early as possible. He has prepared an elaborate scheme, which the Working Committee will discuss with the Congress Premiers

The idea appears to be to start with a few districts and complete prohibition within three or four years. Primary education or industrialisation of jails or even relief to agriculturists might be given second place to prohibition

(Continued on page 33)

LATHI CHARGE & MASS ARRESTS

RANCHHODBHAI UDAYARAM

Father Of Gujarati Dramas

(From A Correspondent)

Born at Mahudha in Kaira District on 9th August 1837 in a Baj Khedawal Brahamin family, Dewan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram after completing his primary and secondary education at Mahudha and Nadiad respectively joined the law class at Ahmedabad in 1857. While at Nadiad, he came in contact with Sardar Haridas Viharidas Desai, the able and sagacious administrator of Junagadh, and the late Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi both of whom became his intimate friends. At Ahmedabad he joined the Vidhyabhyasak Mandli and became its Secretary and thereby started his literary activities and edited the "Buddhi Prakash," the organ of the Gujarat Vernacular Society. He served on the Committee appointed to prepare the Hope Gujarati Reading Series. He published his first work "Vividhopdesh" in 1859. In 1863 he came to Bombay and joined Messrs. Lawrence and Co., representing the firm of Seth Bechardas Ambaidas Lashkari of Ahmedabad and during the crisis in the Share Bazar in the year 1864, by his foresight, ability and tact, saved the firm from loss and ruin. His business connection in Bombay made him known as an able, intelligent, conscientious and upright man and various States like Gondal, Idar and Palanpur appointed him as their representative or agent. While in Bombay, though Ranchhodbhai was engaged in various sorts of activities he did not relax his literary activities. In 1884 he was appointed Hazur Assistant and Peshkar in the Cutch State and worked in that capacity for 18 years and in 1902 was appointed the Dewan of the State from which post he retired in 1904. In 1907, he was elected President of the second Gujarati Sahitya Parishad but, on account of unavoidable circumstances he could not accept the honour but presided at the fourth session of the Parishad in 1912. In 1915 the Government of India conferred upon him the distinction of Diwan Bahadur. He died in 1923 in Bombay

A man of simple and unostentatious habits Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram lived 86 years and was loved and respected by all who came in his contact. He was the pioneer of the Gujarati stage and the first playwright, and wrote several plays and other books of which "Jaykumari Vijay Natak Lalita Dukhdarshak", "Ran Pingal" and volumes of Indian commercial history are very well-known.

JAPANESE TO EVACUATE SHANGHAI?

It is learned that the Japanese are envisaging the evacuation of Shanghai, unless reinforcements which are held up in Japan due to Typhoon arrive quickly.

British and French bluejackets and marines have been landed at the International Settlement from Warships at the harbour and rushed in lorries to their respective defence areas.—Reuter.

U. S. And Lease Of Destroyers To Brazil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The proposal of the United State to lease destroyers to Brazil has indefinitely been postponed, following a conference between Mr. Cordell Hull and the Argentine Ambassador Mr. Espil. It is considered unlikely that Congress will consider the measure when it is re-convened.—Reuter.

Andamans Day Sequel In Calcutta

Processionists Refuse To Lower National Flag

100 ARRESTED: 50 INJURED INCLUDING WOMEN: TRI-COLOUR SEIZED BY POLICE

CALCUTTA, August 14.

About fifty persons, including many women, were injured, and about 100 processionists were arrested, following a lathi charge by the police sergeants and mounted sowars on a procession at about 5-45 p.m.

Refuse To Lower Flag

The incident occurred at the Strand Road within a stone throw from the Town Hall, where the processionists were proceeding to attend the public meeting in connection with the Andamans Day.

The processionists were at first directed by the police to lower the National Flag and proceed in batches of ten.

On their refusal to lower the flag, they were given ten minutes' time to disperse.

Lathi Charge Followed

As they refused to obey the order, they were charged with lathis, resulting in injuries to about 50. The flags were seized.—A.P.

30 TAKEN TO M. C. HOSPITAL.

Of the injured in the Strand Road, Clash, 30 were taken to the Medical College Hospital where 15 have been detained for treatment. The rest, including two police sergeant and a constable, were treated for minor injuries. The condition of four of those detained in hospital is serious

The women arrested include Mithi Ben, a prominent Congress worker. This procession was composed of about 2,000 men and women, including students and labourers.

DAS GUPTA AND LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.

It is now understood that about 30 women and 20 men including Doctor J. M. Das Gupta, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and the labour leader Mr. Rajani Mukherji have been arrested following the lathi charge. The number of injured is estimated to be about a hundred, including several girls who were carrying flags which the police seized and tore. The procession led by women was taken out in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order under the Calcutta Police Act issued last week.

CALCUTTA ECHO IN WARDHA MEETING

As Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is unable to leave Calcutta owing to illness in his family, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly is proceeding to Wardha, to-night to place before the Working Committee the situation in Bengal.—A. P.

ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED

All those arrested this afternoon have been released on personal recognisances.

It is officially denied that members of the procession were asked by the police to lower their Congress flags.—A. P.

20 LADIES AMONG THOSE ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Fifty persons including 20 ladies were arrested this afternoon by the police who dispersed with lathi charge all processions coming along Strand Road towards the Town Hall where a meeting of the Calcutta citizens was announced to be held in connection with All-India Andaman Day.

About a dozen processionists including one lady received injuries as a sequel to the lathi charge and were removed to hospital.

BEFORE AND AFTER LATHI CHARGE

It is gathered that all approaches to the Town Hall near the High Court corner were cordoned by mounted police and European Sergeants who refused to allow the processionists to pass unless they lowered the Congress tricolour flags which were being carried aloft by many among them. This direction not being complied with lathi charge was restored to for dispersing the crowd and arrests followed. Several flags were also snatched away.—United Press.

DEATH OF LT. COL. CYRIL McNEIL

Author Of "Bull-Dog Drummond"

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The death has occurred of Lieut. Colonel Cyril McNeile. He was the creater of Bull-Dog Drummond. —Reuter's Special.

(The late Lt.-Col. C McNeile was born in 1888 and was the son of late Capt. Malcolm McNeile, R. N. was educated at Cheltenham College, and was an R. M. A., Woolwich. He has about a dozen publications to his credit, of which "Bull-Dog Drummond of 1920" takes the foremost place.)

Lt.-Genl. Sir H. D. Keary Dead

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The death has occurred of Lieut-General Sir Henry D'Urban Keary, KCB, KCIE, CB, DSO.—Reuter's Special

(The deceased was Colonel of the 3rd/8th Punjab Regiment. He was born at Holkhamon in 1857. He was appointed to Staff Corps and proceeded to India in 1876; and served in the Afghan war of 1879-80; the Burman campaign and subsequent annexation to the end of operations; and the Great European War between 1914-17, besides holding important positions in the Army in various parts of India.)

School Boys Observe Andamans Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Students of Madhavdas Amersey High School observed the "Andaman Day" by holding a meeting in the school compound and passing the following resolution:—

"We SYMPATHISE WITH THE PRISONERS of the Andamans, who have gone on a hunger-strike and we thoroughly CONDEMN THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL."

In this connection it is worth noting that the students of the above school had approached the Principal on Thursday to assist them in the observance of the "Andaman Day" with a petition signed by about 65 students from the higher classes

Since there was no reply forthcoming from their Principal, most of the students went on strike this morning. At this stage the Principal came forward and asked the students to go to their classes and pass a resolution on the "Andamans Day." The students thought it was too late and refused the offer.

Some of the teachers at the instance of the Principal approached the students with the proposal that they should hold a meeting in the School Hall. Even this proposal the students on strike refused to accept.

Ultimately three of the students who represented the students were called to his office and agreed to the meeting being held in the school compound instead of in the school hall.

The Principal also was present when the National Song was sung at the close of the meeting at about 9 a.m. and had a talk with the students for half an hour later and expressed a desire that the students should refrain from politics.

At a lecture delivered by Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji in the school hall the lecturers advised students not to take part in politics.

EARLIER.

STUDENTS COME OUT OF COLLEGES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

In response to the call of the Congress President to observe today as All-India Andaman Prisoners Day hundreds of students belonging to different schools and colleges emptied their class rooms this morning and paraded streets of Calcutta shouting slogans demanding the repatriation of political prisoners from the Andamans and outside jails and also urging the immediate and unconditional release of all detenus. Lady students formed the vanguard of these processions

All these processions converged to the College Square in Central Calcutta from where a huge procession proceeded this afternoon to the Town Hall the venue of the Calcutta citizens meeting to be held this evening to give expression to the awful suspense caused by the protracted hunger-strike by over 500 political prisoners in the Andamans Deoli and Alipore Central and Presidency jails.

Elaborate police arrangements are in evidence in areas included in the Police Commissioner's notification banning public meetings, processions and other demonstrations.—United Press.

Party Differences Annihilated

NANKING, Aug. 13.

"Chinese people will make the defence of Nanking equally memorable as the seige of Madrid," is the latest slogan here.

The Government authorities are determined to defend the city. River defence and anti-air-raid preparations are completed and trenches have been dug in many places inside the city.

Political differences also are apparently being removed.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG HAS ADOPTED A SERIES OF PLEDGES WHICH ALL KUOMINTANG MEMBERS MUST OBSERVE UNDER OATH DURING EMERGENCY, INCLUDING THE PLEDGE TO SINK ALL DIFFERENCES, EVEN WITH OUTSIDERS, AND LIVE AND DIE TOGETHER IN A GENUINE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION, THUS APPARENTLY INDICATING KUOMINTANG'S WILLINGNESS TO CO-OPERATE WITH OTHER POLITICAL GROUPS DURING THE PRESENT CRISIS.—Reuter.

Battle Develops In Intensity

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

Timing their attack when the weather had obviated Japanese aerial intervention, Chinese infantry and artillery at 4-30 a.m. delivered a simultaneous offensive against the Japanese cotton mills and their positions near the Japanese headquarters in north-east Shanghai. A Japanese communique admits that the Chinese are pressing their attacks strongly in the face of a machine-gun and trench mortar barrage.

With the approach of dawn the battle developed in intensity at 5-30 a.m.

The roar of artillery was so loud it awakened people miles away

The flames in the battle areas have died down, the buildings either being gutted or the rain having extinguished the outbreaks.

An anxious day appears to lie ahead for Shanghai.

Six Chinese arrested on charges of spying for the Japanese have been executed, while scores of suspects are being rounded up in the villages around Shanghai to face the same fate.

Soon after dawn Chinese aircraft took the initiative. Five bombers attacked the Japanese gunboat "Seta" lying off the Shanghai waterfront, while others attacked the Japanese school. Japanese anti-aircraft guns replied furiously.—Reuter.

Earlier

PANDEMONIUM IN SHANGHAI

Woosung Forts Heavily Bombarded

SHANGHAI, August 14.

Pandemonium broke out in the business district when the Chinese bombers flew over the heart of the Settlement and the Japanese gunboats fired against them with anti-aircraft guns.

The Chinese 'planes bombed the headquarters of the Japanese Naval Detachment. Japanese warships have begun a heavy bombardment of the Woosung Forts. The Chinese 'planes attempted to bomb the Flagship 'Izumo', 200 yards from the British Consulate General. The bombs fell near, but did not hit the warship or the Consulate.

During the course of the night's fighting two British-owned warehouses were set fire to. One British accountant, Mr. C. J. Head, was slightly injured.—Reuter.

Japanese Threaten To Bombard Nanking

REPRISALS TO CHINESE BOMBING

Two-sector Advance To Meet Enemy

SHANGHAI, August 14.

The Chinese have sunk boats and junks at several points, completing the barrage across the Wangpoo; thus eight Japanese warships are reported to have been blocked up.

The Chinese claim that their forces are advancing in two sectors, and have crossed Shanghai-Woosung Railway front, half a mile near Shanghai, North of railway station and are advancing to Szechuan Road, where strong Japanese forces and armoured cars are awaiting them.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF BRITISHERS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

It is learned that the evacuation of British women and children from Shanghai is being considered. British police at night time were powerless, as club armed Japanese civilians, including women smashed lights at Hongkew, which is a Japanese district within the International Settlement; but the police dispersed the looters breaking in the evacuated shops. Windows of Japanese consulate-general and other nearby buildings were shattered. Shops in principal streets in settlement are closed.

The Japanese troops have now occupied all Settlement areas in North Soochow creek, from where British officials have ordered their nationals to evacuate.

The Japanese continue to hunt for snipers, who are still very active. The Japanese have closed the ends of the bridges of Soochow creek, cutting off huge streams of panic-stricken Chinese refugees.—Reuter.

CHINESE AIR BOMBARDMENT

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

Another Chinese division is reported to have arrived by rail, while 12 more divisions are standing the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways, ready to dash to Shanghai, if ordered.

During the Chinese air bombardment on the Japanese warships, two bombs fell in the main thoroughfare between the Sassoon House and Palace Hotel, and part of the roof of the Hotel was destroyed, and windows of both buildings were shattered. About 25 Chinese were killed, and a huge crater was made in the street, and great fires started. Several motor-cars caught fire.

The British Consulate close to the centre of the trouble was shaken to the foundations by explosions. Two further bombs were dropped in a crowded thoroughfare.

At a moderate estimate, the number of killed is 200. It is also feared that a few foreigners are among the casualties.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FIRE IN REPLY

SHANGHAI, August 14.

Ten Chinese 'planes made a third attack on the 'Izumo' and also attempted to bomb the Japanese Consulate, and the Japanese positions. The Japanese furiously fired, in reply, and one of the Chinese 'planes was brought down in flames.—Reuter.

CHINESE BOMB IZUMO

Japanese Threaten To Bomb Nanking

SHANGHAI, August 14.

Three Chinese bombers made a second attack on the 'Izumo' in the afternoon. The 'Izumo' fired with anti-air-craft guns, and then two Japanese cruisers nearby each catapulted a seaplane in the air. Five machines circled but did not engage each other. The 'planes and the warships, all missed their targets.

Vice-Admiral Hasegawa has issued a proclamation warning the Chinese in the vicinity of Chinese military establishments to evacuate the neighbourhood very quickly, as the navy will take due action. This is interpreted as meaning bombardment of Chinese areas by all Japanese warships. The Japanese forecast terrible reprisals for the Chinese air raids, and hint that Nanking may be bombed to-night.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS

A Shanghai message says the French Concession police announce that 456 persons have been killed and 828 wounded in bomb explosions on the Avenue of King Edward Eighth. The figures are still incomplete The International Settlement police estimate that 50 have been killed and 75 seriously injured in explosions on the Nanking Road.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS' EFFORTS

A London, message says the British Ambassadors at Tokio and Nanking are renewing representations to prevent the Settlement in Shanghai becoming a war-theatre.

VICTIMS OF AIR-RAIDS

A Shanghai, message says a British woman whose identity is unknown and two Americans have been killed in air-raids. The body of Rev. Frank Rawlinson, one of the most prominent American missionaries in China has been found in a shattered motor. The second American woman killed has not been identified

A Boston (Massachusetts) message says Rev. Frank Rawlinson was born in Rutland, England in 1871, according to the American Board Commissioner of the foreign mission.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

A Peiping message says following a daylong heavy artillery bombardment, the Japanese have advanced two miles in the region of Nankow.—Reuter.

Boom Of Guns In Stillness Of Night

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

The stillness of the night was broken by the boom of guns heralding the resumption of fighting. Sporadic fighting is now proceeding. Meanwhile the city is wondering whether Japanese 'planes from the aircraft carrier off Woosung will attack the Chinese positions.

A MOST EXCITING ENCOUNTER OCCURRED WHEN A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND GUNBOAT DROPPED A BARRAGE TO HALT A CHINESE ATTACK ON THE COTTON MILLS. THE JAPANESE CLAIM THAT THEY FORCED THE CHINESE TO RETIRE TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS.

The Chinese and Japanese lines remain practically unchanged except that the Chinese claim to have dislodged the Japanese from an important bridge in the Chapei-Kiangwan sector.

Under the nose of two Japanese destroyers the Chinese are completing a boom across the Whangpoo river two hundred yards south of the Shanghai Club in order to prevent Japanese warships from landing troops for a rear attack

Two steamers and scores of cement-laden junks have been sunk and the channel is now impassable

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE REFUGEES ARE STRANDED ON THE WATERFRONT UNABLE TO SAIL FROM SHANGHAI OWING TO THE CLOSING OF THE YANGTSE RIVER TO NAVIGATION BUT IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 20,000 HAVE LEFT FOR SOUTH CHINA IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.—Reuter.

CHINA ON EVE OF GIGANTIC WAR

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

Dawn was signalled by the boom of light and heavy artillery. With drenching rain, strong wind and poor visibility no aircraft has hitherto appeared.

It is learned that Foreign Consular Officials unsuccessfully attempted to induce Chinese and Japanese forces to agree to a truce.

According to one report, it was suggested that Chinese troops withdraw from the zone demilitarized after hostilities in 1932, while Japanese simultaneously withdraw their reinforcements and additional warships.

At 4 A.M. in a gale and driving rain thousands of Chinese troops, sleeping in the open air, scurried for shelter, while Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's 87th division took up positions on Kiangwan sector and trains laden with other chinese troops were roaring to Shanghai from Nanking.

Three Japanese field guns near the north-eastern boundary of the Settlement started pounding Chinese positions, but were withdrawn after a strong protest by the Shanghai Municipal authorities

THE JAPANESE, WHO ARE HOPELESSLY OUT-NUMBERED BY THE CHINESE, ARE NOT TRYING TO ADVANCE THEIR LINES AND ARE EVIDENTLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM JAPAN WHO IT IS BELIEVED, WILL ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 36 HOURS.

Chinese troops have placed dynamite under the bridges in Soochow creek at the boundary between the Settlement and Chapei, ready to blow up the bridges if the Japanese try to rush their positions from the Settlement.

SHRIMANT MAHARANI SAHEBA PARVATIDEVI OF SAWANTWADI STATE, WHO MAY BE THE REGENT OF THE STATE

DISQUALIFICATION TO GO

Legislators May Become Parliamentary Secretaries

The following Bill is published under rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Rules:—

BILL NO. III OF 1937

A Bill to provide for the removal of certain disqualifications for being chosen as and for being a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.

Whereas by the Government of India Act, 1935, provision has been made for declaring by Act of the Provincial Legislature any office of profit under the Crown in India not to disqualify its holder for being chosen as and for being a member of a Provincial Legislature; and whereas it is expedient to make such declaration; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 This Act may be called the Bombay Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 19[illegible]

2 A person shall not be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being a member of, the Bombay Legislative Assembly or the Bombay Legislative Council merely by reason of the fact that he holds any of the offices specified in the Schedule appended hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. The Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers of the Government of Bombay.

2 Part-time Professors or Lecturers in a Government Colle[illegible]

Employees of State Railways when chosen as members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly by Railway Unions—Labour—Constituency.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, provides that an Act of the Provincial Legislature may declare offices of profit under Crown in India which will not disqualify their holders from being chosen as or for being members of the Provincial Legislature. The object of this Bill is to give effect to this provision

REGAL
TO-DAY at 10-30 a.m.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 9, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 8, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 14, 1306
Hightide: 6-33, 17-03
Lowtide: 12-12
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 7h 7m

Tuesday, August 17.

University Convocation the Governor presiding 5-30 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MANJREKAR, N. U.—Partner, Kulkarni and Co., Chief Organisers, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, on 13th August night, after short illness. Deeply mourned.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'London Maru' left Singapore on August 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 24 via Penang and Colombo

SHRI RAM MARUTI PUNYA TITHI UTSAV MANDAL

The annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at the C. K. P. Dnyatigriha, Dadar at 4 p.m

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SEWA SANGH, DADAR

An extraordinary general meeting of the Saraswat Brahmin Sewa Sangh, Dadar will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. to revise the constitution of the Sangh at Shivaji Public School, Dadar.

GUJARATI MONTHLY

Navchetan Sahitya Mandir, the publishers of the series for women have been granted a declaration for the publication of the monthly called "Padmini" in Gujarati devoted exclusively to women's problem. The editors will be Miss Kusum Parekh of Bombay and Mr. Jaswant Thakar, the well-known writer of Surat

DEWAN BAHADUR RANCHHODBHAI SHATABDI

A public meeting for the Centenary celebration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, when all are cordially invited to pay their humble tribute to the Grand Old Man of Gujarat

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a Debate in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. R. B. Manelkar, B.A., will move "That the solving of the problem of unemployment in the present highly mechanized state of life is impracticable except by war." Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, President of the Association, will preside

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The 11th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m

MARATHI LIBRARY EXHIBITION

The 38th annual function of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya (Library) will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Library, when Mr. D. N. Apte, B.A., LL.B., of Baroda will speak on "The Five-fold Aspects of Marathi Literature."

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. E. Moses, M.D., J.P., will perform the opening ceremony of the "Free Library for Ladies" of the Institute at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day Afterwards Mr. D N Apte will open the "Exhibition of Rare Books and Manuscripts". The Exhibition will remain open to the public for two days

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Splinters in the Air." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Moonlight Sonata" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Good Morning Boys" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Last Frontier". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Good Earth". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"As Good as Married." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The 13th Chair". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

HARTAL IN CITY

The Andamans Day was observed in the City with complete Hartal, all the principal markets being closed

MALAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Malad Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Padar Estate when members will elect the Committee and the office-bearers.

MEETING OF WORLI CONGRESS WORKERS

A meeting of the Congress Workers of Worli, Fergusson Road, D. D. Chawls and Parbhadevi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the residence of Sjt. Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mhatre, near Worli Post Office, to consider about the 'G' Ward District Congress Conference

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Sevenfold Man"—will be the subject of a free public lecture—to be followed by questions and answers—which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION

The General Secretary writes:—

With a view to reiterate the demands of the various sections, a huge mass meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty.

On behalf of the B. P. S. F. we request the students to join the meeting in their thousands to voice their demands.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 17th instant

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Largs Bay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, when all the correspondence so far ensued between the Union and the Police authorities will be submitted for consideration and necessary representation to the Chief Minister of Bombay will be made with a view to removal of the grievances of the Taxi drivers of Bombay

Mr. N. C. Mehta I.C.S., Vice-Chairman, Indian Central Cotton Committee, who presided at the quarterly meeting this week in Bombay.

LABOUR DEMANDS

Mass Demonstration At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee, Bombay Committee of the N. F. T. U., 'F' Ward Congress Committee and Bombay Students' Federation, a mass demonstration will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. to put forth the demands of the workers and peasants and also demand restoration of full Civil Liberties from Congress Ministry

Mr. N M Joshi M.L.A., will preside and Smt. Maniben Kara, Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, R. K. Bhogle, J. Bukhari, C. K. Narayanaswamy and T Godiwalla will speak

Arrangements for loud speakers has been made.

At 4 o'clock, a workers meeting on the Lal Baug Maidan will be held and the procession will start for Chowpatty at 5 o'clock from that place A students' procession will be formed on Sandhurst Road and will join this procession.

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Future Of Dufferin Cadets Gives Cause For Anxiety

National Steam-ship Owners' Association Urges Govt. To Take Action For Securing Adequate Employment

The following are extracts from a letter addressed by The Indian National Steamship-Owners' Association, Bombay, to The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla:—

I am directed by the Committee of the above Association to inform you that their attention has been drawn to the two Press Communiques recently issued by the Government of India on the subject of the employment of the ex-cadets of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" and to submit their views in regard to the points raised therein for your sympathetic consideration.

My Committee note that the Press Communiques want to reassure the public in general and the parents of the would-be cadets in particular that the cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" when duly qualified, will have satisfactory chances of obtaining employment as Officers in the service afloat.

My Committee would like to emphasise the fact that the real problem that faces us at present is how to find suitable employment for these 30 duly qualified ex-cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" during the course of this year My Committee hope that it will be readily conceded that this in itself is a very serious problem. It will be recognised that out of 88 duly qualified cadets, 30 will be seeking employment during the course of the next few months. This means that nearly 34 per cent. of those who have obtained certificates of competency, or would be obtaining the same very shortly, will have to find employment during this year. My Committee, therefore, feel surprised how in the face of these figures and facts, the public can be asked to entertain no anxiety regarding the question of the employment of the ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" as Officers in the future.

My Committee would further like to observe that the future prospects of the employment of duly qualified ex-cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" will mainly depend upon the readiness with which they will be employed as Officers by the British and the Indian shipping companies and the extent to which they will be absorbed by the Bengal Pilot Service and the other Pilot Services under the charge of the Indian Port Trusts.

ATTITUDE OF NON-INDIAN COS.

My Committee consider it their duty to invite your serious attention to the fact that the attitude of the non-Indian shipping companies has really given a set-back to the number of young Indian lads going in for a sea career. The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah-khan himself in reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th February 1936, admitted this fact. He remarked:

> **"if by 'treatment meted out by the shipping companies' is meant that a large number of them have not been employed, it is correct that as a larger number of ex 'Dufferin' cadets have not found employment, 'it might to some extent have discouraged youngsters from taking up that career'."**

This admission on the part of the Commerce Member himself should serve as a warning to those who are interested in the success of this national experiment. The view taken by the Commerce Member is further confirmed by the fact that while 219 candidates sat for the qualifying examination in 1932 when only 33 were to be admitted to the ship and that too for being trained only as deck officers, only 124 sat for that examination last October, although 25 were to be admitted for being trained as deck officers and an equal number was to be admitted for being trained as engineer officers. My Committee, therefore, hope many a young lad from going in that it would be realised by all interested in the success of the Training Ship "Dufferin" that the uncertainty regarding the prospects of employment is really deterring many a young lad from going in for a sea career.

GOVERNING BODY AND GOVT.

My Committee reliably understand that there are strong differences of opinion between the Governing Body on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, on the subject of the prospects of employment of the ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" as Officers in the future. My Committee gather that the Governing Body have continuously expressed their anxiety in regard to this very important question, but that the Government of India have not shared their anxiety in this connection. My Committee feel disappointed to observe that the Government of India have made radical changes in the Prospectus and it is common knowledge that this has been done in the teeth of the almost unanimous opposition of the Governing Body. They further note from the questions put and the answers given in the Legislative Assembly that in spite of the continuous request of the public to see that the P & O. Co., which enjoy a large patronage both from the people and the Government of India, should employ these cadets as Officers in adequate numbers, not only have the Government of India not sent them a copy of the Circular letter which they addressed last year to other shipping companies, but they have not also taken the public into their confidence and told them as to what steps they propose to take for securing employment for these cadets on the ships of that Company.

OLD AND NEW PROSPECTUSES

My Committee regret to say that the changes made in the Prospectus clearly indicate that the prospects of employment will be far more unsatisfactory in the future than in the past.

My Committee feel convinced that any one who will carefully note the language of the old and the new Prospectuses, will not fail to mark the radical change in regard to the uncertain prospects of employment which the new paragraph indicates. While formerly the Government of India gave the public to understand "that apprentices who give satisfaction should be able to obtain employment on the ships belonging to these and other Companies" as mentioned in the relevant paragraph quoted above, they now make it clear that the "engagement of apprentices and the employment of officers in after life, is however dependent on many factors, such as, conditions of trade, number of vacancies and the rules and regulations of each individual company."

My Committee feel constrained to remark that this fundamental change in the Prospectus in regard to the most vital question of employment affecting the building up of an Indian personnel for a sea service is in direct contravention of all the appeals made and assurances, given by the Viceroys and the Government of India in the past.

My Committee have already stated above that employment will have to be found for 30 ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" during the current year and have added that this in itself is a serious problem. It cannot be denied that the question of the employment of the cadets of the Training Ship as Officers in the service afloat has been considered as one fundamentally connected with the establishment of that ship, because the Government of India themselves in their Circular letter which they addressed to the shipping companies in February 1936 remarked that

> **"it was largely on these assurances (that is the assurances of the shipping companies) that the Government of India undertook to equip the "Dufferin" as a Training Ship for an Indian Mercantile Marine"**

and made it clear that

> **"it is only the steady absorption of the ex-cadets by the Mercantile Marine which can justify the continuance of the "Dufferin" Training Ship."**

My Committee would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government of India in all earnestness the necessity of exploring all avenues for securing employment for the duly qualified ex-cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" so that the object for which the ship has been established may be achieved and an Indian personnel for the sea service may be built up. The employment of ex-cadets as Officers "in adequate numbers" by both the British and the Indian shipping companies interested in the trade of India and the attachment of conditions in regard to the compulsory employment of such cadets as Officers in a reasonable number by shipping companies enjoying the benefit of mail contracts from the Government of India, and failing that an enactment of suitable legislation for securing such employment, will, as assured by the Government of India from time to time, solve this serious problem of the uncertainty of employment and unless this is done the object for which the Training Ship has been established will not be achieved.

Select The Right Path

PROLONG YOUR LIFE

Keep Young, Healthy & Strong

HOW TO DO THIS ?

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At a certain stage of life, generally during middle age, but sometimes even during the period of youth, health changes to frequent illness, vitality gives place to debility, and energy is replaced with lethargy. One becomes a prey to nerves, neurasthenia, lack of concentration, brain fag, heart troubles and sleeplessness. This is the stage when you should be very careful. Neglect and indifference to health at this stage is highly dangerous. You are at the parting of the ways. Take the right course. Supply your system at once with those vital elements of life called Hormones whose decrease is responsible for ill-health, loss of vitality and other symptoms of old age.

You may hear of this method or that; but let not yourself be misled. Follow the right way which millions of men and women are following to-day. It is now an established fact that the one and only method best known and most widely used throughout the world (proof for which can be given by us any time you require) is by means of the Gland-Hormon Compound OKASA—the epoch-making discovery of the famous physician Dr. Lahusen of Germany.

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Pt. Jawaharlal In Bombay

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, arrived in Bombay on Monday and left for Wardha on Friday. The visit was purely private, being in connection with the operation of his daughter for tonsillitis. But for Jawaharlal even a much needed holiday turns out to be a strenuous political tour and domestic anxiety has to give place to popular clamour. So little does the public appreciate or care to understand the strain on public workers and popular leaders. It is pitiless, brutal. But that also demonstrates the eagerness of the populace to greet its chosen leader, the man in whom is symbolized their own yearnings and hopes. In Bombay, while his daughter was lying in hospital, the father had 'per force' to yield to clamour of the people. Here is another example. Anyone who has seen him in the hospital near the sickbed of his daughter can escape the feeling that, as an affectionate father, there is none who can surpass Jawaharlal. His surrender to the call of the people is another example of his spirit of public service and self-sacrifice. Is there any wonder then he is the beloved of his countrymen?

He has been in our city for five days. He addressed four huge public meetings, besides interviews to numerous public workers and others. At the most modest estimate about a lakh of people must have heard him directly. Eight months ago it was that he addressed the people in the city. During this period many things have happened. The Congress policy has assumed new aspects and new proportions. The old conflict of ideas and ideologies have not in any way been minimised. But the old desire to pull together is still the dominant feature. This time it is more intense and more pronounced. One could perceive in his speeches an earnest appeal to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. When others say the same thing, one finds it difficult to get over certain difficulties, even suspicions. Not that Jawahar dispells those vague fears; but he certainly does inspire a new confidence, courage and faith. Does he carry a magician's wand? Does he cast a magical spell around him? No; there is no magician's trick about him; no mystic's awe: no pose of a political Pontifex.

The truth is, he does not hold out any illusions. He analyses the given situation and tries to present the picture shown of all mysticism and magic. He appeals to the head, not merely to the emotion. He provokes thought which leads to intelligent understanding. This creates in one a critical outlook as against blind faith. And he who has a critical outlook on things that matter, feels a strange feeling of inner strength. Such people seldom mistake marshy land for green pasture land. They watch, but wait not to act when the hour strikes. Exhibition of forensic exuberance, indulgence in loud-throated denunciation of demonstration of unrestricted exultation are characteristic of political infantilism or imbecility. Jawaharlal's speeches are devoid of these. He, however, does not try to hide his own views and attitude. Eight years ago he proclaimed himself a Socialist and openly advocated that through Socialism alone can the vital problems of poverty and unemployment, political and economic slavery, be exterminated. Eight months ago he expressed the same views with fresh vigour and more pointed enthusiasm. He holds the same opinion to-day and has not hesitated to give public expression to it during this week. He expressed then the need for a united anti-imperialist front; he emphasises that a little more to-day because the overthrow of imperialism is the first charge on the national struggle at present.

He opposed acceptance of office then; he is not enthusiastic about the formation of Congress Ministries now. He foresaw danger in such a course then; he does not ask for abject surrender of the right to criticise now. He only pleads for sympathetic watchfulness, while making it clear that formation of Congress Ministries does not mean Congress Raj for Congress Raj can only be the people's Raj. That is still far off. Congressmen in office are to further the wider national struggle towards that objective. They, therefore, deserve our support and the best support can come only through mass pressure. There is no change either in his attitude or outlook.

While he symbolises the ideological conflict in the political realm, he also symbolises the will of the nation to stand together and march forward to achieve the immediate purpose which is common to the vast majority of our people. One thing that stands out pre-eminently in him is that he is neither with the Deviationists, that is, the neo-constitutionalists nor with the Diversionists, that is, political opportunists. On the contrary, he is a Socialist and he works on the basis of Marxian concepts. No wonder he attracts universal attention.

C. K. N.

Miss Indumati Arte, B.A., B.T.—of the Teacher's Training College, Baroda proceeded to England for higher studies, by the mail boat on Saturday

Voluntary Cut In Salaries

Satyamurti Hopes That Services Associations Will Respond

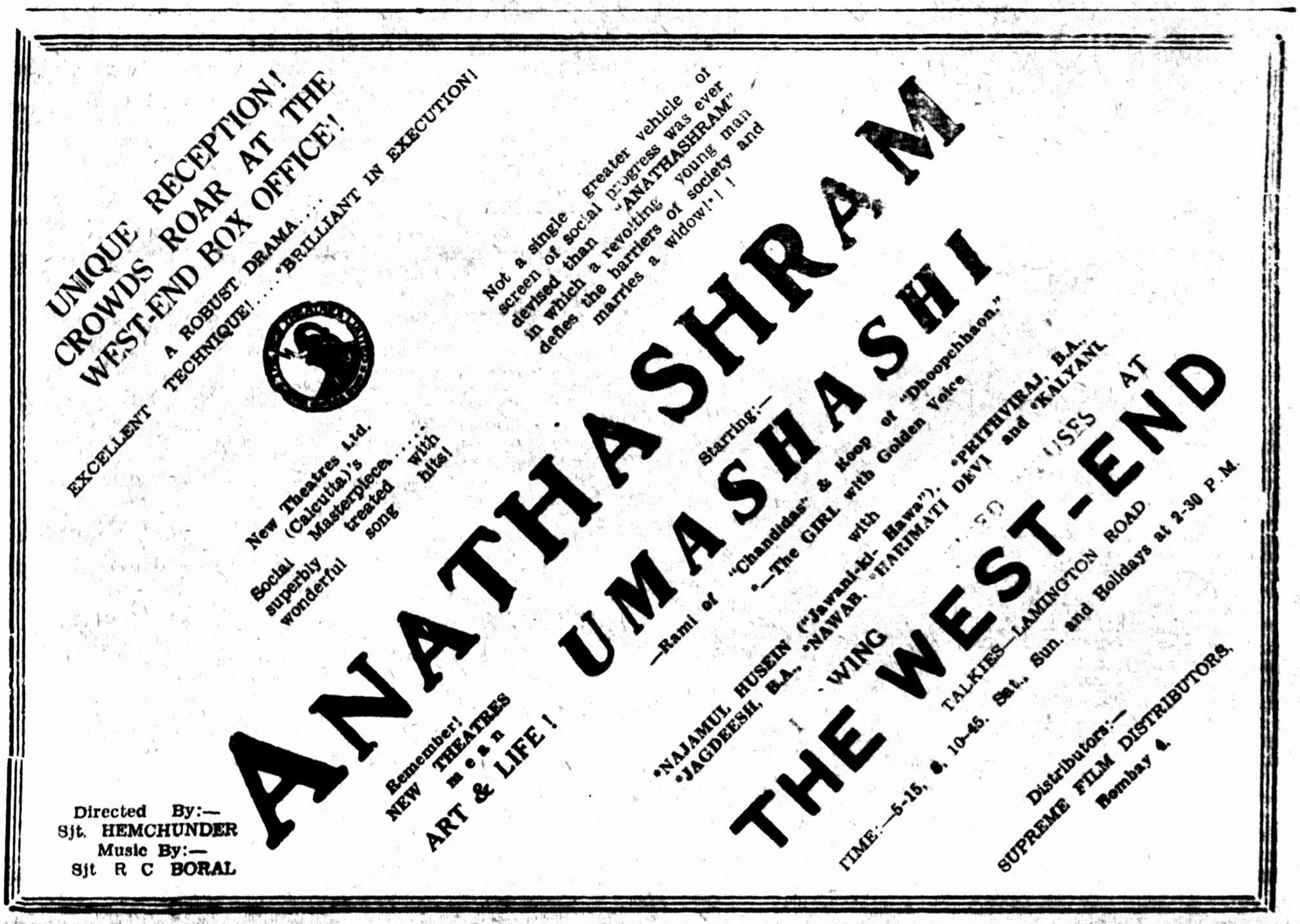
SIMLA, August 13.

"Cut in Government officers' salaries in this country is bound to come", declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, in an interview with the 'Associated Press'. He added: 'To-day some salaries are protected by statute. We cannot touch them. We are entitled to appeal for voluntary cuts. I hope the Services will respond.

Asked whether he had any suggestions to make Mr. Satyamurti said that he had only one suggestion to make, namely, that no cuts in salaries be accepted from individuals, but Associations of the Services concerned must be asked to impose cuts voluntarily, and uniformly on all members of the Associations concerned. My special reason is that if individuals are encouraged to make voluntary cuts in their own salaries without referring to Associations of which they are, or ought to be members, there will be a premium placed on inefficient or corrupt public servants as they try to cover their faults by voluntary cuts. It does not mean that individually they should not influence their Associations. I do hope that public servants will respond to this timely appeal and influence their Associations. Let them remember that cut in salaries is bound to come. If it comes with their own co-operations, it will be better for all concerned'.

Asked what would happen if Associations refused, Mr. Satyamurti replied: 'Associations will not be doing any service to themselves or to this country or to their future if they refuse.'

Asked on what basis cuts should be made Mr Satyamurti replied that they should be no provincial basis. 'I do not want uniformity in all provinces. There ought to be uniformity in provincial pay. I have reason to believe that the Services in Madras will impose a voluntary cut in their salaries of ten per cent.'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THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN

Secret Of Her Success

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PRAGUE, Aug. 1.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central European daily "Prager Tageblatt," in the course of an article dealing with Japan and China, writes about a spirit behind Japan, at once astounding and assertive. This spirit, though confronted by new currents, remains still a great force. Upton Close. the well-known American writer, in his interesting and informative book "Behind The Face Of Japan" also refers to this spirit expressing wonder and issuing a warning. The following is a translation of the article mentioned above. It has a special interest in the light of the developments in the Far East.

"The Emperor of Japan is attributed Divine descedency: the whole Japanese people are tuned to the notion of forming a single family with the Emperor as the head of this family. Also the lowest load-bearer, the poorest coolie, is kept to the idea of belonging to this family with Divine blessing. This strong idea, still holding sway, is integral to understand Japan and the Japanese. It is a keen factor behind Japanese outlook and patriotism.

Low Salaries

"This patriotism is extensive and intensive. The sailors in the ships, the factory men. the officials in Tokio's sky scrappers and the men in the fields—all are kept to feel that they work for the glory and future of Nippon. A Japanese General has a monthly income of 400 Yen (a little less than Rupees 400). A departmental head in an office has not even 400 Yen. High officials with salaries of 200 Yen form no rarity. And there is hardly corruption. There is little complaint about salary. The individual keeps thinking that he works above all for Nippon and in the second line for himself."

For Country's Sake

"The Managing Director of a big Japanese concern known to me goes every morning in tram to his office. He has no auto; no private secretary; also no princely office. Nothing distinguishes him externally from his bookkeeper. His income also does not approach near to that of a European Managing Director. When I spoke to him about this, he replied astonished:—"But I have all I require. My children go to school, my wife attends to my household. Why do I need a higher income. why an auto and a secretary? I work for my country." In other lands these words might sound empty phrases. In Japan they are greatly true. And therein—not in cheap production methods—lies the secret of Japanese success, lies the strength of Japan—and also danger for the rest of the world."

"Since 1863 with the rise under Emperor Meiji, Japan has won all wars: the war against Russia against China, Japan was on the side of the victors in the world war, in the last few years Japan has made great strides into China. No wonder the Japanese feel conscious of success and as holding a mission. Europe speaks often of a "yellow danger." The Japanese speak, when alone, of the "white danger in our midst."

Intense Patriotism

"A few years back, it caused a sensation in the world when it came to be known that Japanese volunteers listed for a death-bringing experiment: it related to a torpedo shooting with a person in it to whom death was a certainty. No sensational gesture. An obvious consequence of the feeling of patriotism. When General Hayashi, latterly Prime Minister, was the Governor-General of Korea, and General Dogra opened the Manchurian campaign or conflict that was to end in the evolution of Manchukuo, he, Hayashi, on his own, supported the action of Dogra and despatched the army in Korea to Manchuria. After this he sent the report to the Emperor in Tokio. clad himself in "Montuski" the ceremonial Kimono, and waited how thoe Emperor would take his action. Had the Emperor not approved of it, Hayashi would have died in the way of Samuris—he would have committed harakari. Only outsiders might retain doubt. The patriotic sense asserts itself. When it comes to excited debates—there are also various parties in Japan—one says two words 'kumino tameni"—all are silent and with one stroke great unanimity established. "Kunino tameni" means "it is in the interests of the fatherland."

"Japan's spirit of 1937 is the fighting spirit of the Samuris, even if this be different from the modern life in the steel factories of Osaka and the sky scrappers of Tokio. Japan's spirit is expressed by "Dai Nippon Teikoku Ban Banzai" the Great Empire of Nippon for ages and ages."

STAY-IN-STRIKE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Recrudescence of labour trouble in the Sutlej Cotton Mills at Okara assumed a form of peculiar stay-in-strike.

Thirteen workers have so far been arrested.

Congress and Labour leaders from Lahore are again negotiating with management for a settlement.—A.P

In spite of vigorous efforts by the Health Department, Government of Madras, to combat the epidemic of cholera, it is increasing day by day in the town.

(Continued From Col. 4)

wouldn't let her come to my cell, so I didn't see her.

I had nightmares in gaol and I think now, well, it was about as good as I could expect

But now I want to get straightened out. I want to learn something. To-day we are going out to get some clothes and I'll have something else to wear besides blue overalls.

They tell me many people in England have been interested in us and in getting us free. I'm glad and I want to thank them.

I GOT JUSTICE—AFTER SIX YEARS!

Scottsboro Negro Boy Describes His Sufferings In American Jail

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following communication from Olin Montgomery, one of the four Scottsboro Negroes freed after an Alabama court had withdrawn charges of rape brought against them in 1931.

I'm proud—more than I can explain. It's because I finally got justice.

All during the six years I felt I would get out in the long run, because I was innocent. I felt that Mr. Leibowitz (the negroes' counsel) was not going to leave us.

If it hadn't been for him, I never would have gotten out.

"You Niggers, Get Out!"

I was in my cell in the Decatur gaol and hadn't been in court when they moved to set us free, so I didn't know.

The Sheriff just came to the cell, opened the door and said: "You niggers are free. You better get out of Alabama as quick as you can."

We went through the gaol door to the street and saw Mr. Leibowitz standing beside an automobile.

We ran to the car with our hands over our heads, because we didn't know what was going to happen to us.

Then the Sheriff looked at Mr. Leibowitz and said: "You bastard! You get in that car and ride with those niggers."

We rode all the way to Cincinnati and then took the train to New York.

But we couldn't sleep and we couldn't eat. We haven't eaten or slept much in three days for rejoicing. We are upset for rejoicing.

Now I don't know what's going to happen to me. I want to get some more schooling. I never went beyond fifth grade, because I had to quit school to support my mother.

Now I want to be a doctor and musician. I play the guitar and sometimes write songs.

I wrote one in prison, but I haven't finished it yet. But this is the first verse:

"All last night I walked my cell and cried
This old gaol-house have got lonesome.
I just can't be satisfied.
I tried to eat my breakfast this morning.
But I couldn't for shedding tears.
It almost breaks my heart-strings.
To think of these six long years."

Half Blind

Now I'm 24 years old and I'm blind from cataract in one eye and very near-sighted in the other.

I was born in Monroe, Georgia, and have one brother older than me, who was very sick from too much exposure.

I have a little sister and she's sick too. She doesn't half eat! It would take a doctor to tell you what's wrong with her.

I quit school and went to delivering groceries. Then I went to work in a fertiliser plant. But after working there a long time I quit because the boss cussed me.

I don't like to be cussed. Some folks would have put up with it, but I just couldn't stand to be cussed.

So I left for Memphis, Tennessee, to get a job and earn some money to buy me glasses, and that's when I got into trouble.

It was the first time I ever hoboed (tramped). I never was in trouble before. I was engaged to be married when I got into trouble, but I don't know whether I'll ever marry now.

At first we were together in the gaol, but I didn't like talking to the others. They hollered a lot that didn't interest me.

For the last year we got solitary confinement. I had a headache every day that God sent. I've suffered mostly since 1933. I guess it's due to my sitting and studying, that gave me the headache.

I just thought of nothing but getting out. I was just held because I'm a nigger. That's why I was in gaol—not nothing I had done.

I couldn't eat food; I was scared of it. Cabbage, beans, peas and potatoes weren't cooked well or seasoned. They gave me indigestion.

And I wasn't doing anything for exercise—just sitting around. They had prisoners mopping up and scrubbing and not without being paid for it

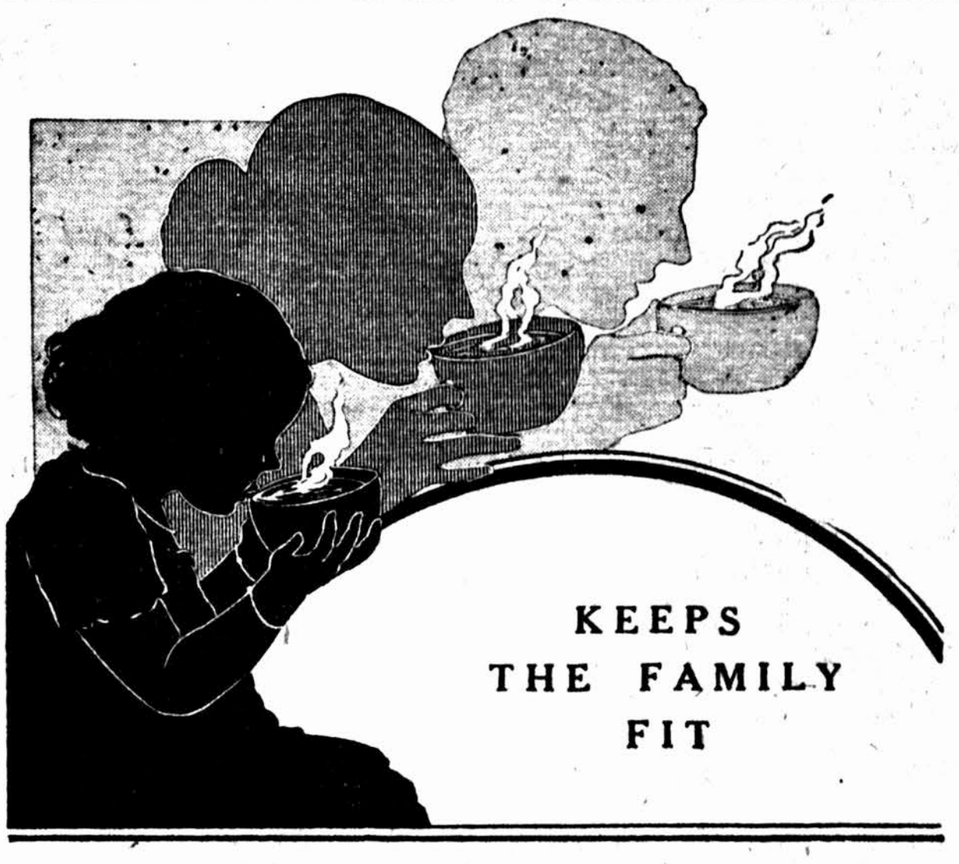
"Killing Me"

I asked several times to mop and scrub so I cauld exercise myself, but they wouldn't let me.

They weren't doing anything but killing me.

I didn't have enough patience to write a letter. I haven't seen my mother since 1934. She came to the gaol last year, but they

(Continued in Col. 2)



PANYON

INDIA'S GREAT FOOD DRINK

Containing

MALT, MILK, COCOA
LECITHIN & VITAMIN
But
NO EGGS

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess St., Bombay 2.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

The "Old Beans"

By N. J.

It is the habit with some people to be always taking a dark and dismal view of life. Our dons and savants are, perhaps, the most blameworthy in this respect. The long years which they spend in the pursuit of knowledge make them progressively long-faced, and one sometimes feels that even their deep erudition is but an ill recompense for their lack of cheerfulness. Too much burning of the midnight oil makes them ineradicably gloomy and morose; and sunshine and mirth are well-nigh lost upon them. Their learning sits upon them too heavily and they gradually grow into Jeremiahs, always foretelling the doom of the world. They become constitutionally incapable of noticing the silver lining in the clouds, and at every possible opportunity they inflict upon the world their pessimistic prognostications.

* * *

Dismal Views

One of their tribe, who is a famous professor of history, lately gave very emphatic expression to certain cimmerian views of his. He deplored the fact that the world is going to dogs (it always has been, from the dawn of history) and referred to the modern relaxation of moral standards. "Another feature of this moral and spiritual bewilderment is the development of the cult of the irrational. Bax and Stavinsky have gone too far. They are definitely and positively ugly, and Epstein and some of the Surrealists are definitely obscure." The good Don particularly bemoaned the decline of the Victorian middle classes. Said he, "I used to think that the middle class began at one end with the House of Lords, and ended at the other with the people who could just keep out of the workhouse. But nowadays that is too wide. Many of the peers are going to the workinghouse and many inhabitants of the workhouse are receiving peerages."

* * *

Original Hit

Don't cry irreverently, "And why not?" For, for all their gloominess those remarks have a certain delightful naivete about them. And better still is to follow. Having expatiated on the fact that the world to-day has grown badmannered, morally lax, and irrational the Professor made a very original hit in support of his contentions." I cannot conceive any one in the year 1910," he thundered, "calling his father an Old Bean!" So we see now what has aroused the ire of the good old bean—I beg his pardon! He cannot obviously bear to be called a bean, and he has not possibly reconciled himself even to the fact of his having grown old. To be habitually addressed by one's own progeny as an "Old Bean" is, according to the Professor, the crowning indignity of one's life, the high-water-mark of humiliation, and the final and conclusive evidence that the world 'is' going to the dogs. One almost hears the professor muttering the famous lines of King Lear: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."!

* * *

Modes Of Address

It would, indeed, be an interesting exercise to trace the various modes of address employed by children throughout the ages towards their parents, and to draw certain deductions from them. Going back only a century we find the very formal "Sir" being de rigeur in all the good homes of the Victorian era. Then came "Papa" with its dimunitive Pa, which is yet used in certain old fashioned families. At the end of the first decade of this century, "Daddy" had already ousted "Papa." This change appeared so revolutionary then that the London "Times" was moved to write a leader on the subject noting that "Papa" had gone out, and that "Daddy" had come in, and that "Daddy is all that is indulgent and jolly!"

* * *

Postwar Liberty

Some other writers of the day however, did not take such a complacent view of the situation and unequivocally condemned the newfangled "Daddy," even as some people are chastising the old bean" to-day. It was said that "While Papa might have treated his children as nuisances Daddy is too much inclined to treat them as pets." "Daddy" was soon docked into Dad; and from Dad into the Old Bean is of course, a very modern development, testifying, if I may say so, to the postwar notions of family freedom. It may be stated here that Pop is mainly an American institution and though it may look as derogatory as Old Bean, it may do one good to bear in mind that even President Roosevelt is known in the bosom of his family as pop.

* * *

Typical!

I may wel. conclude this couserie with the following observation of a confrere: "Over the card-table the other day, I heard a grown-up daughter address her mother as 'You Ass!" There was a pause while the older people present tried to look as if they were accustomed to that sort of thing. Then the daughter said, "Sorry, but you really are you know—"

The correspondent sapiently adds that even this moderate apology would become superfluous within a few years!

League Tactics Exposed

Muslim M. L. A. Explains Why He Left Party In U. P. Assembly

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

In the course of a lengthy statement to the press Khan Bahadur Said Uddin M.L.A. justifies his secession from the Muslim League and joining the Congress Party.

He says Nationalist Muslims had been given to understand that the League was being rejuvenated as a predominantly nationalist body but that after the elections were over the action of the Muslim League did not coincide with its professions. The League as a body benefited from the participation of Congress Muslims. In fact almost every candidate was helped by the Congress Party.

AFTER THE ELECTION

Proceeding Khan Bahadur Said Uddin remarks that after the election was over the League tried to revert to its old associations and throw the Congressite element in a hopeless minority and recalls the attempt made to bring mostly the Nationalist Agriculturist Party candidates and their followers elected as independents into the Muslim League in a large majority.

Continuing the Khan Bahadur refers to the decision of the Muslim League Party authorising its leader, Choudhri Kaliquzzaman to negotiate with the Leader of the Congress Party for forming an alliance and points out how the activities of Choudhri Kaliquzzaman were described as suspicious.

WHY WE SEVERED

"All this made it clear to us that the League had gone over its manifesto and that it had no desire to work hand in hand with progressive bodies in the country and that even Mr. Kaliquzzaman, the elected leader of the Party, was a suspect in the camp only because he was a man of outstanding nationalist ideal and because he was trying hard to bring about a compromise between the League and the Congress. We, therefore, thought it our duty to sever our connection with the League and join the Congress."

He adds: "The question whether one who is elected on a certain party ticket should seek re-election after resigning it and joining another party whose election manifesto is identical, is by no means settled by precedent and practice. Numerous instances can be cited from the constitutional history of England and other countries in which re-election was not considered necessary. Every case is to be considered on its own merits specially when the party from which he has severed his connection has gone over its election manifesto and thus the persons concerned have not been fairly treated."

SERVED ELECTORATE

Concluding he said: "We are confident that we have carried out the wishes of our electorate which consists of peasants. We were committed to them for the removal of the oppressive provisions of rent and tenancy laws and general alleviation of agrarian distress. We could not fulfil those promises except by strengthening the hands of the Congress Party."—A.P.

Make "Mass Demand Day" Big Success

Extra-Parliamentary Activities Are Necessary For Creating Political Consciousness Among Masses, Says Maniben Kara

Mrs. Maniben Kara the General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement:—

It is gratifying to note that Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress Committee has taken the lead in organising mass meetings, demonstrations, and creating agitation in support of the economic demands of the masses as laid down in the Congress Election Manifesto.

They have sought the co-operation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, all the Wards Committees, N.F.T.U. and all other anti-imperialist organisations in the city to make the 15th August, the "Mass Demand Day" a great success.

Such agitation outside the legislatures is the surest way of educating the masses of their political and economic rights. The Congressmen are to-day holding important positions as the ministers in the government with our support and our votes. It is our task now to support our ministers in their efforts to fulfill their promises given to us as laid down in their manifesto by creating country-wide agitation and strong organisation.

Congressmen have accepted the ministry not with a view to work this reform, but they have pledged themselves to create a situation for framing the constitution for the people and by the people of India. This situation can be created by the agitation outside the legislatures. This is the most opportune moment to utilise this short period for strengthening our organisations and preparing the country for the final fight for the capture of power.

Political Consciousness

Extra-parliamentary activity outside the legislatures is the way to create political consciousness in the whole country. We the organised workers should perform our task by strengthening our organisations and creating political consciousness in the masses by agitating for our economic rights as laid down in the manifesto.

I therefore desire that all the Trade Union Provincial Committees should follow the lead given by Bombay and create mass agitation in spport of the Congress Manifesto in co-operation with the Congress Committees.

Lastly, I appeal to all the anti-imperialist organisations in the city and the labour organisations in particular to join in the meetings and processions in thousands to make the "Mass Demand Day" on Sunday 15th August a huge success.

INDIANS IN NEW ZEALAND

Restrictions On Applications For Old-Age Pensions Removed

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Offical intimation has now been received that restrictions on applications of old-age pension to Indians in New Zealand have been removed and Indian Settlers have now been placed on an equal footing with others eligible for such pensions.

Discrimination against them in this matter was the only grievance that Indian Settlers numbering, according to 1931 census, 1166 had against the authorities there and this, according to the unofficial information available here was removed last year. The Government of India subsequently obtained confirmation of this report.

RELEASED AFTER 25 YEARS

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Pandit Parmanand, the only remaining prisoner out of those convicted in 1914-15 Lahore Conspiracy Case was released from the Lahore Central Jail yesterday evening.

He proceeds to Jhansi, his native place to-day.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so *immediately.*

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Ruttan House, 80 Girgaum Back Road,
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826563. Rs. 25.

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983792 Rs. 25.

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4th Floor,
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619606 Rs. 5.

(11) RAVISHANKER VANMALI BHATT,
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Parel, BOMBAY No. 12.
819918 Rs. 5.

(12) VITHALDAS MULJI,
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Argile Road,
BOMBAY, 9.
620999 Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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C|o. Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Co.
32, Apollo Street,
FORT.
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(2) T. M. ZUZARTE,
St. Alexins Road,
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(3) A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
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B. B. Street,
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(4) V. V. PRANJPE, B.A., LL.B.,
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(5) R. A. NARAYAN,
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(6) K. M. ANTAO,
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No. 709584 Rs. 10.

(7) P. V. K. MOORTHI,
Press Representative,
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(8) MANILAL K. PARIKH, ..
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(9) Y. R. DIWEKAR,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Alibag, DIST. KOLABA.
No. 830380 Rs. 5.

(10) H. S. SRINIVASA RAO,
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B. Hosur, Mandya Post,
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(11) K. RAMANATHAN,
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Chintadripet,
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Palm Lands, Morri Road,
MAHIM.
No. 629500 Rs. 5

C. P. Ministers Confer With Congress Workers

ROUSING RECEPTION ACCORDED BY AKOLA

(From Our Correspondent)
AKOLA, Aug. 9.

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at Akola on Saturday and Sunday the 7th and 8th inst. when the Hon'ble Ministers of the Central Provinces and Berar paid their first visit to Akola at the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijalal Biyani, President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee. The Hon'ble Ministers arrived Akola by the Nagpur Mail on Saturday night. A right royal reception was given to them by all sections of people of Akola. The crowd was so large that several hundreds of people had to wait outside the Station for want of space on the platform and the bridge. Simple decorations were visible on the station and prominence was given to the National Flag. As soon as train arrived there were loud shouts of "Bande Mataram." Of the seven Ministers Hon'ble Dr. Khare, Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Hon'ble Mr. Shukla, Hon'ble Mr. Gole and Hon'ble Pandit Mishra came by train travelling in the third class compartment popularly known as "Gandhi Class." The Hon'ble Mr. Shareef came an hour earlier by car. Hon'ble Mr. Deshmukh could not come on account of some unavoidable engagements at Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biyani received the guests on behalf of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee and were garlanded on the platform. They were also welcomed by Mr. G. V. Karnik, President of the Akola Municipal Committee. The guests were taken out of the station by the special gate Though the programme of the Hon'ble Chief Minister was gazetted, he, along with his colleagues, drove to the Rajasthan Bhavan as the guests of the Hon'ble Mr. Biyani.

On Sunday morning a procession started from Rajasthan Bhavan at about 7-30 which marched through the Main Bazar and terminated at Tilak Maidan. The Hon'ble Dr. Khare, Chief Minister, hoisted the National flag exactly at 8 o'clock and made a short speech in which he exhorted the people to respect the Tri-colour Flag which is the honour of the country.

After hoisting the National Flag, the Hon'ble Ministers visited the following educational and other institutions in the city, Hindi-Gujarathi A. V. School; Ladies' Home Class; Shri Januji Boarding; Hanuman Akhada; Modern High School; New English High School and Babuji Deshmukh Library and Tilak Rashtriya School at Umari. At all these places Addresses, Representations and requests were made to the Congress Ministry and suitable reply was given by the Chief Minister The Hon'ble Ministers were very much pleased with the Tilak Rashtriya School and congratulated the organisers for running the school even in such adverse circumstances. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Mr. Shukla was particularly interested in the detailed working of the Institution and inspected the fields, gardens and the dairy of the school. The Hon'ble Ministers promised all possible help and guidance to these institutions

Between 1 and 2 p.m. the Hon'ble Ministers granted interviews to the leading citizens, about 250, of the City, at Rajasthan Bhavan. Marked difference was visible at the time of these interviews when the Hon'ble Ministers sat in the Hall surrounded by the citizens and one could really feel that everybody there was at ease and happy with the changes brought about by the new regime.

Members of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress owrkers from all the four Districts of Berar had assembled between 2 and 3 p.m. and discussed with the Hon'ble Ministers the immediate needs of the masses. Several questions were put to the Hon'ble Ministers which were answered by them. Particular stress was laid by the Hon'ble Ministers to the fact they will always be guided by the masses and that the Congress Committees should be alert and bring the grievances to the notice of the Hon'ble Ministers through the Provincial Congress Committee.

In the afternoon, the Hon'ble Ministers were entertained by the President and Members of the Akola Municipal Committee in the Town Hall and by Seth Kisanlalji Goenka, Proprietor of the Savatram Ramprasad Mills.

At 5 p.m. the Ministers were entertained at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Gole, the Revenue Minister.

Reception on behalf of the mercantile community of Akola was held in the Shrawagi Theatre under the presidentship of Seth Kisanlalji Goenka, Vice President of Berar Chamber of Commerce who welcomed the Hon'ble Ministers on behalf of Akola merchants. The Hon. Ministers were garlanded on behalf of the Berar Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations. Speeches were made by several merchants in which they unequivocally declared their faith in the Congress and promised their whole hearted support.

At Swami Narayan Dharma Bhuvan, the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal accorded reception to the Hon'ble Ministers, in the evening.

A public meeting was held in the Tilak Maidan at 6-30 p.m. under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee. The attendance was about ten thousand people including Ladies. After Bande Mataram and welcome song, the Hon'ble Ministers were garlanded by various congress committees and innumerable other associations. The garlanding alone took over half an hour and there was cart load of garlands before the Hon'ble Guests.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biyani welcomed the guests on behalf of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee and the Hon'ble guests of the evening were introduced to the public.

SIKH SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader in a statement at Lyallpur said the Sikh Satyagraha at Kot Bhai Than Singh would continue until the Sikhs' right to draw water from Dotal Nalla was conceded. He himself with other Akali leaders would court arrest.

On the other hand, Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.A., Khalsa National Party Dy. Leader at present at Kot Bhai Than Singh told the Associated Press that there was every chance of an amicable settlement of the dispute Two more Satyagrahis, including the manager of Punjab Sahib Gurdwara were arrested to-day.—A. P.

MUSLIM LADY'S PATHETIC PLIGHT

Leaves Husband As He Opposed Her Doing Congress Work

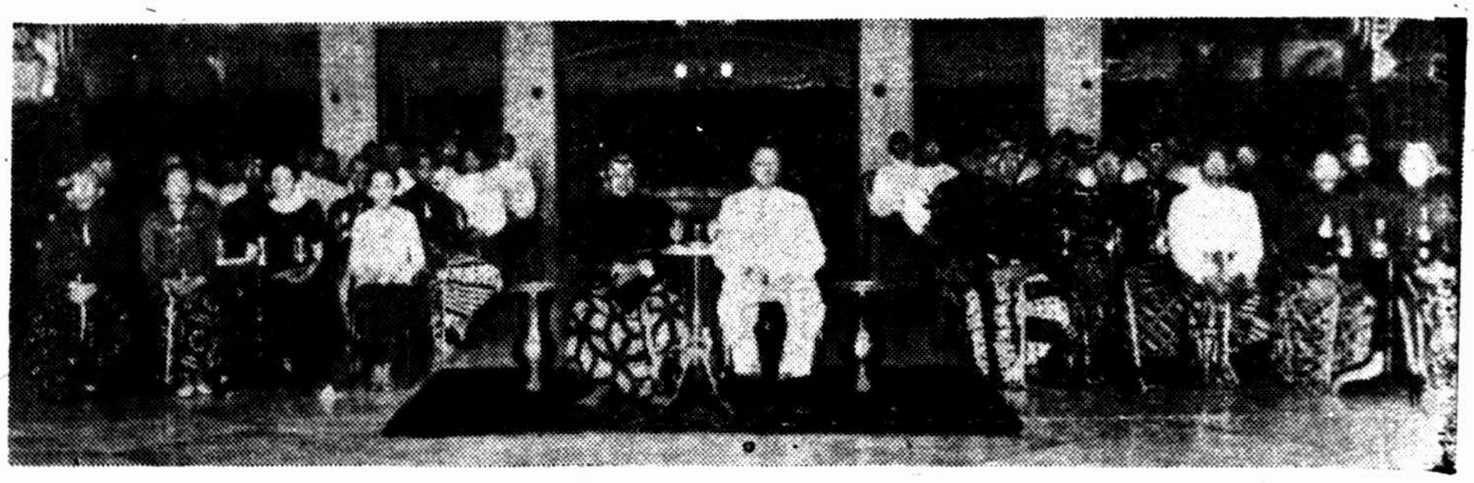
(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

A vernacular daily publishes a pathetic letter from a Muslim lady of Meerut who is a staunch admirer of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress. But her husband, who is a Government servant, is very much opposed to her Congress activities.

The lady says that she went stealthily to hear Pt. Nehru's speech one day and she was immensely impressed by Pt. Nehru's exhortations and personality. She even hoisted the National Flag on her house. But her husband pulled it off and tore it. She did not take food nor slept for the whole night, but wept bitterly. He also spoke ill of Pt. Nehru and the Congress.

She has now gone to her father's house as her politics do not agree with her husband's. She claims to have enrolled fifty Muslim ladies as Congress members. She says she is hankering after the freedom of India and desires to work in the Congress like any Hindu lady. But with her family members badly treating her, what can she do? She asks in despair.



Syt. Natraj Vasi, the young Hindu dancer from Bombay, is on a visit to Java, entertained H. H. the Sultan of Java with his dances Above is seen H. H. the Sultan with his court entourage at the performance.

Syt. Natraj Vasi at the Court of H. H. the Sultan of Java in the character of "Arjun."

New Spirit In Karnatak

REACTIONS OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Mr. R. S. Hukeriker writes:—

The acceptance of the office by the Congress has its reflection in so many sides. In Dharwar the only three Congressmen in municipal borough have been able to capture all the important offices. It was a matter of surprise that the party which was opposing the Congress during the last 15 years, all of a sudden turned turtle and gave a blank cheque to the small Congress group to nominate its men to all the important offices. To-day the President, the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Chairman of the School-Board are all Congressmen This took place on the 28th of July. Immediately on the 1st August Mr. N. R. Koppikar, the new President, hoisted the National Flag on the municipal building. The Chairman of the School-Board celebrated Lokamanya's anniversary in all the primary schools and since then he has introduced the singing of the national song in the schools. In Ranibennur another stronghold of Kambli's party, the Nationalists have been able to capture the six seats out of twelve In Bijapur where the Congress organisation, it must be admitted is comparatively weak, the Congress has set up 18 candidates for 18 seats. In 1921 the K. P. C. C. had decided that Congressmen as such should not contest elections to local bodies. It was then thought that that step would encourage communalism. It was in 1934 that the old resolution was rescinded and pemission was given to local committees to contest elections.

NATIONAL FLAG EVERYWHERE

Gadag is a town of great commercial importance with a population of about 40 thousand. This has been a great strong-hold of the anti-nationalists Here too, the Congressmen entered the Municipality. It has created a great commotion in the two local parties which had been vying with each other in capturing the Municipality during the last 20 years. The place is notorious for spending huge amounts in municipal elections. The few Congressmen who have been able to make a hole into this strong fortress set an example of a clean election fight This nas also disturbed the parties a good deal. There have been election suits against some of the stalwarts of the old parties. However it is noteworthy that even they agreed to hoist the National flag on the municipal building on the 1st of August. The occasion was celebrated with great enthusiasm all over the Province. Belgaum, Bailhongal, Sirsi, Haveri, Dharwar and Gadag Municipalities hoisted National flag on the municipal buildings. Meetings were held even in distant villages. In fact, more enthusiasm was observed in villages than in cities. The Dharwar Municipality distributed amongst the schoolboys a booklet explaining lessons of Lokamanya's teaching

INDEPENDENT SCOUT MOVEMENT

Dr. Kabbur, the Chairman of the School-Board, had addressed a number of letters to various institutions all over the Presidency inviting suggestions to re-organise the Scout Movement. It seems the District organisation has received instructions from the Presidency Headquarters to consult the local opinion in this respect. The Presidency organisation is now willing to cut off its connections with the London office and to give a new orientation to the movement Since the present office-bearers have grown in a particular atmosphere, they are not yet willing to give up the control of the Provincial satraps Dr. Kabbur wants an entirely independent organisation working on national lines for the service of the Indian people He has been trying with the help of secondary schools in the District to organise an independent Scout movement and affiliate it to similar institutions in the centre.

HINDU DANCER WINS

Royal Tribute From Java

Syt. Natraj Vasi is, perhaps, the first young Hindu dancer to go to Java. The population of Java is, of course, dominantly Muslim. But their ways are "Hinduistic." They do not "Salam," but offer "Anjali" and "Pranams." Their dances are derived from Hindu dances and when Syt. Natraj Vasi gave them a performance it did not take them long to recognize the artistic affinities.

Syt. Natraj Vasi had by special invitation performed at the Royal Court of H.H. the Sultan of Soer Korta and is now learning Javanese dancing from his brother.

Syt. Vasi has delivered many lectures in Java and has been widely and well received by Javanese and Dutch papers.

In appreciation of his art Syt. Vasi was presented by the Sultan of Java with musical instruments.

This is indeed a great tribute to the young enterprising artist.

RED GUARD CASE JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA: August 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day in what is known as the Red Guard Association Case, in which Samar Ghose (17), Subodh Sarkar (18), Pulin Pal (20), Amiya Banerjee (21), and Rabi Roy (15) were charged with being members of the Red Guard Association, the object of which was to encourage acts of violence.

Samar Ghose, Subodh Sarcar and Amiya Banerjee were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Pulin Pal was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rabi Roy was acquitted.

It was alleged to be a revolutionary group of the Communist Party in India, similar to the Red Army of Russia. A further object of the party was to collect money by thefts and dacoities and collect arms to bring about an armed mass revolution.

On receipt of information the police watched the movements of the accused and carried out a series of house raids and searches and recovered Communist revolutionary literature.

The Association recruited young men and women for the furtherance of its objects and published a magazine called "The Communist."

Among the aims of the Association was the securing of freedom for India by an immediate revolution and to awaken the peasants.

Seven girl witnesses of ages ranging between 12 and 20 were examined as Court witnesses.—A. P

THE JUDGMENT

In pronouncing the judgment the Magistrate observed that as regards the purpose and activities of the Association evidence was conclusive that the Red Guards were trying to recruit members to prepare themselves for an armed revolution against the capitalists, landlords and the British Raj. The literature used by the Party was definitely communistic and encouraged violence and class war It also definitely tended to goad young mind on the onslaught on peaceful and orderly society.—A P

Circus Competition

RESULTS

Will be announced on

SUNDAY 22nd AUGUST

New Zealand's 20 For No Loss

Rain Interferes With Third Test At Oval

LONDON, August 14.

Overnight showers and continuous drizzle this morning have delayed the start in the third and last Test match between England and New Zealand. The wicket is wholly protected. There were 5,000 people queued outside the ground before the start.

The Rival Teams:—

ENGLAND: Robins, Gover, Hammond, Goddard, Barnett, Ames, Washbrook, Hardstaff, Hutton, Mathews and Dennis Compton.

NEW ZEALAND: Vivian, Hadlee, Wallace, Weir, Donnelly, Moloney, Page, Roberts, Tindill, Dunning, Cowie. Twelfth man Carson.

Play commenced at 1-5 p.m. New Zealand batting first had made 20 for nil at lunch, Vivian and Hadlee batting with 13 and 7, respectively.

Due to continuous drizzle there was no resumption.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND BEAT SOUTH AFRICA

Rugby International Match At Wellington

WELLINGTON, Aug. 14.

In Rugby International match New Zealand beat South Africa by 13 points to 7, after leading at half-time by 6 points to 3.

The attendance numbered 50,000. The weather was showery and the turf was slippery. The All-Blacks were superior in all phases despite the loss of their wing three-quarter early in the game.

Scorers:—New Zealand: Dick, Try; Trevathan: drop goal; two penalties

South Africa:—Williams, Try; White, drop goal.—Reuter.

NINE TEST PLAYERS

Lord Tennyson's Final Team For India

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The following is Lord Tennyson's complete team to tour India in the coming winter:—

Tennyson, Jameson, Peebles, Gibb, Yardley, Goddard, Wellard, Worthington, Edrich, Gover, James Parks, James Langridge, Hardstaff, Peter Smith and Mccorkell.

This is one of the strongest unofficial teams to leave England and includes 9 Test players.—Reuter.

COTTON LEADS BY 9 STROKES

New Record In German Open Golf Championship

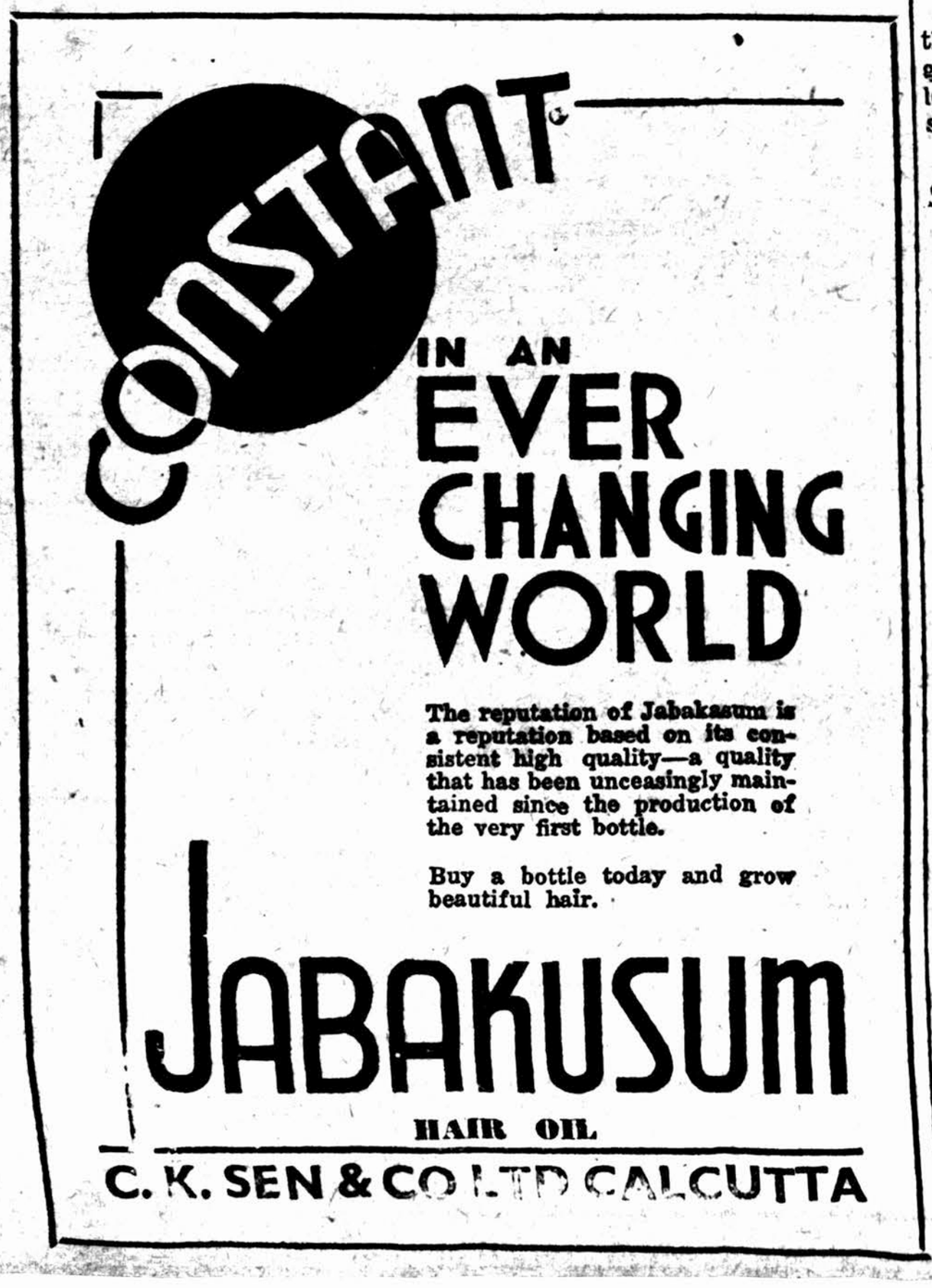
BADEM, Aug. 14.

In the German Open Golf Championship, Henry Cotton with a record first round of 63 leads the field by 9 strokes. The previous record held by Auguste Boyers was 66. Cotton scored an eagle and nine birdies. The par for the course is 74.—Reuter.

Another Victory For New Zealand

AUCKLAND, Aug. 14.

Under Rugby League rules, New Zealand beat Australia by 16 points to 15. Australia played two short in second half, due to fractured leg and broken rib to their players.—Reuter.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Rovers Cup Football

MHOW GUNNERS ENTER THIRD ROUND

Peshawar Union Eliminated By 4 Goals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A shaky start followed by a fine recovery—this is how the 6th Field Brigade Royal Artillery from Mhow, fared in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage, this evening, when they accounted for another civilian outstation side, the Union Club from Peshawar, by 4 goals without a reply.

The start gave indications of a game between two equally balanced sides and considering the strength of the redoubtable Mhow Brigade, the I. F. A. Shield Champions, the Union Club deserves a word of praise for sharing the honours of the match for almost the whole of the first half, two minutes before the end of which, the Brigade notched their first goal.

A SOUND BACK

In Jones, the Gunners from Mhow, have a very sound and thoroughly reliable right-back, whose brilliant interception and timely clearances, were a feature of the match this evening. The Peshawar forwards could beat every other man in the military defence but found their better in Jones, who proved to be a real tower of strength for his side.

THE PLAY

The game opened at a brisk pace, both the teams, breaking away in turn, made it a thrilling encounter right from the start.

Mir Hassan and Lambert in the rival goals were having an anxious time, but both kept up their 'sang-froid' and saved many difficult shots, the former, on one occasion brought off a really magnificent save, when Preece, the soldiers' inside-left, sent in a hot shot, which might have beaten any other goalkeeper.

Abdul Rehman, the Union Club's left-wing, distinguished himself in the opening phases of the game, with his clever work on the left flank. He was being adequately fed by his left half-back and was finishing his solo runs with timely centres.

OPPORTUNITY WASTED

Midway through the first half, the Peshawar team threw away a great scoring opportunity. A lovely centre by Yusuf, their outside-right, went begging, the ball travelling across in front of the goal-mouth, while Jan and Ashraf, having the goal at their mercy, could not even tap the ball to the mortification of the many 'Pagriwalla' and 'Rumitopiwalla' Peshawar supporters.

BRIGADE OPEN ACCOUNT

Two minutes before the half-time whistle, the Brigade opened their account, a bold bid by the forwards, resulted in Smith's shot, being deflected into the goal by Preece, the Gunner's inside-left. (1—0).

The second half saw the Brigade touching their real form and attacking strongly immediately after resumption, they added two more goals to their score in six minutes. Of a rising corner kick Preece, their inside-left, shot nicely; Mir Hassan saved it but Preece was still there to head it, into the goal from the rebound. (2—0).

ANOTHER 2 GOALS

Smith the Brigade's inside-right, was now instrumental in scoring two spectacular goals to raise the total to 4 and to make the play one-sided. Both goals were the result of timely centres by the right-wing. Smith giving the finishing touch with fine headers. (4—0).

RAIN MARS PLAY

Following this, a smart passing shower interfered with the play, with the result that the ground became sodden and the players were having a great difficulty in controlling the slippery ball.

The Mhow Gunners kept on pressing their opponents and but for a number of brilliant saves by Mir Hassan, they should have certainly increased their margin.

THE RESULT:

6TH FIELD BRIGADE R. A. .... 4 goals

UNION, F. C.: Peshawar Nil.

THE TEAMS

6TH FIELD BRIGADE R. A.: Lambert; Jones and Davies; Rock, Davenport and Hirst; Mallachan, Smith, Baker, Preece and Floyd.

UNION F. C.; PESHAWAR: Mir Hassan; Abdul Latif and Kashmir Khan; Mohd. Yunis, Lala and Aziz Ullal; Yusaf, Aslam, Jan, Ashraf and Abdul Rehman.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

BANGALORE MUSLIM versus SHINNING F. C., KOHAT

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division Results

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Following are results of football matches played in the Scottish League first division:—

Aberdeen 4 St. Mirren 0; Arbroath 0 Dundee 3; Clyde 2 Motherwell 2; Hamilton 4 Partick Thistle 2; Hearts 2 St. Johnstone 1; Kilmarnock 2 Ayr 1; Morton 1 Third Lanark 3; Queen Of South 2 Celtic 2; Queens Park 1 Hibernian 1; Rangers 0 Falkirk.—Reuter.

PASSENGER SEAPLANE BURNT DOWN

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

A passenger Service Seaplane belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Airways, operating between Rangoon and Yenang Yaung, was completely burnt down, four miles from Yenang Yaung. The Pilot, who is unhurt, immediately landed on a river and tried to extinguish the flames, but the machine was destroyed. There were no passengers aboard. The engine is lying on the riverbed.—A. P

Preparing For Federation?

Princes' Committee To Consider Enlargement Of Chamber

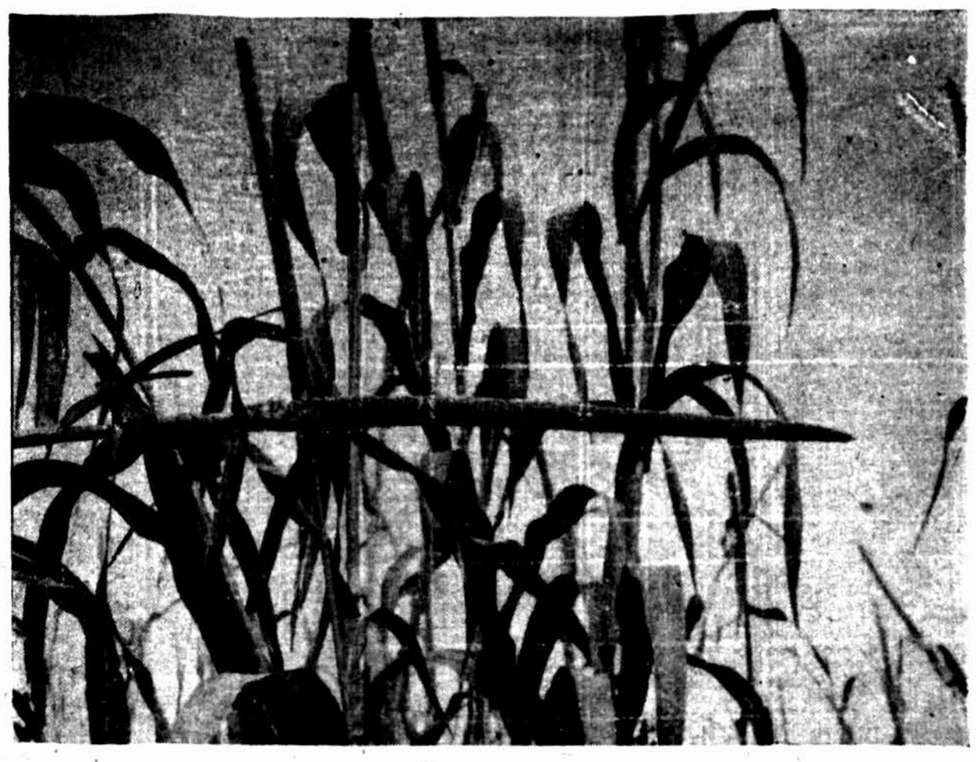
SIMLA, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, meets here at the Cecil Hotel, on August 28. A meeting of the Ministers will be held a day earlier, while two more committees, namely, the Military Officers Committee and the Rail-Experts Committee will meet here on August 23 and August 26 respectively.

In addition, another committee composed of prominent members of the Chamber will also meet here on those days to consider the question of the enlargement of the Chamber of Princes.

The office of the chancellor of the Chamber of Princes will be opened here at the Cecil Hotel, on August 21.—A. P.

The National Flag was hoisted on the Panchayat Office and Sharada Vachanalaya at Hukeri. They were the first institutions so honoured in Belgaum District.



This giant "bajra" grown in the Aliabada Model Farm of Nawanagar State has ears as long as 3 to 5 ft. and the grains are as large as "moong". Experiments are being scientifically carried on in this Farm to grow different sorts of grains, fruits, flowers and vegetables in different conditions as to water, light, heat, manure, etc., to formulate data by which a more luxuriant growth can be reared.

Lawn Tennis Championships

(Continued from page 36)

court game. He therefore forestalled the American at the net whenever he could, a tacit admission that he had met his master on ground strokes on a fast grass surface.

The importance of attacking play in men's singles was illustrated by many other competitors in the Championships. H. W. Austin, justifying his seeded place at fourth in reaching the semi-final, held von Cramm for 140 minutes in a classic exhibition between two great artists of the racket because he utilised his attacking ground strokes to gain the volleying position; and C. E. Hare discarded the tentative type of game he sometimes pursues in pressing H. Henkel to a deciding set, his magnificent service and virile forecourt game bringing him very near to victory over the French champion. Again. F. Parker showed what could be done by persistent attack and a courageous volleying game when he earned a set from Budge and kept the issue in doubt for long.

TACTICS IN THE DOUBLES

The conclusion to be drawn from the survival of Budge and Mako and Hughes and Tuckey to the men's doubles final is that tactics which have justified themselves throughout the history of the game still hold good. The pair capable of gaining and holding the net position will prevail over those who endeavour to play the match from mid or back court. The only player in recent years who could hang back with impunity and hold his own in the best company was the late R. Lycett, who possessed that rarity the volley-drive. Hughes and Tuckey overcome Menzel and Hecht by a wide margin because they kept the ball low on their service returns and approach volleys, and always pressed for position at the net where they dominated the play never allowing the Czechs to find their touch. The British pair reacted in the final; their ground strokes and volleys were faulty, and they had therefore to play most of the match in a defensive position

The ladies' singles championship fulfilled anticipation that the event was the most open for many years past. Seven of the seeded ladies survived in the last eight, at which stage the three top seeded players were all dismissed and the issue was more open than ever. Eventually the championship final was won at the seventh seeded player over the fourth "seed."

As the courts became faster each day of the meeting, so did the ladies with the attacking repertoire of strokes survive. Two of the favourites, Fru. Sperling and Sta. Lizana, both failed in the fifth round for want of enterprise and offensive strokes, the former beaten by Miss Marble's more versatile and peaceful strokes, and the Chilean lady by Mme. Mathieu's powerful and controlled driving. Meanwhile Miss Round, playing carefree lawn tennis in the early rounds reproduced such a world-beating game in defeating Countess de la Valdene that shrewd judges were convinced that she had only to retain this form to score her second victory. And so the event proved.

The English lady reached the final without being taken to an advantage set by powerful and sustained control of drive and volley over Miss Jacobs and Mme. Mathieu; and when she lapsed from her high level of controlled severity which she set herself after winning the first set of the final against Mlle. Jedrzejowska, she was able to rely on mental qualities which her opponent does not as yet possess in gaining the victory. Determination of purpose and the will to win rather than superiority of stroke or tactics carried her from 2—4 down in the decisive set to victory at 7-5

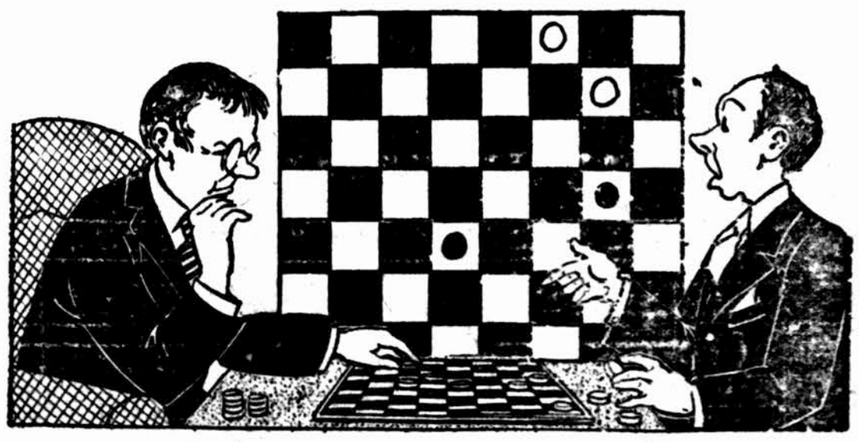
TELEVISING THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The television transmissions from the centre court at Wimbledon have been, by general consent, very successful, and were continued daily throughout the Championships

Two cameras were used, one at the south-east corner of the court giving near views with the aid of telephoto lenses, and another in a fixed position at the other end of the court, providing a general view of the scene.

For the first time transmission was direct from the scene of action, i.e., there was no intervening cable link, the vision signals being transmitted by wireless on low power to Alexandra Palace, whence they were relayed to viewers. No film was employed the whole process being instantaneous.

How Was Game Won?



BASIL BLACK and Wilbert White are two long-time cronies whose favorite pastime is a game of checkers. Both Basil and Wilbert are expert players and are evenly matched, as their last checker tournament of 100 games resulted in a tie.

These two players have just opened a new checker tournament. As shown in the accompanying drawing, Basil and Wilbert are nearing the end of their first game. Each player, whose checkers are of the same color as that indicated by his name, has two men left on the board. White's men are on squares six and 15 and Black's on squares 31 and 36.

Wilbert outwitted his friend and succeeded in winning the game by making just three moves. Can you determine how he maneuvered his two checkers to win the game?

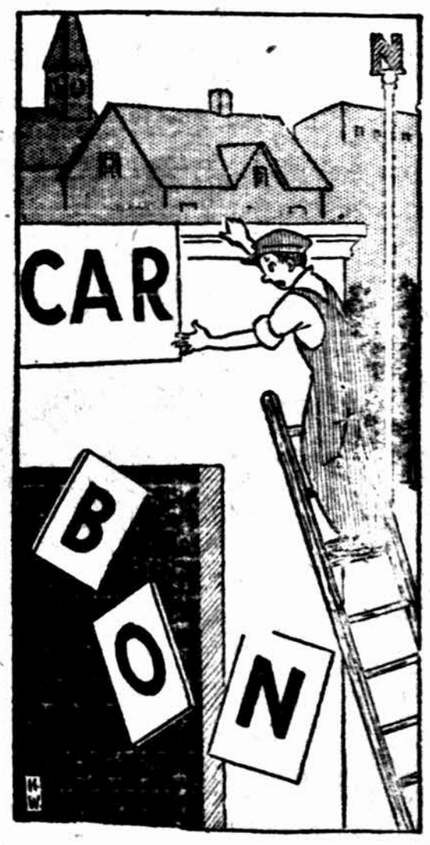
(For solution see page 48)

Rebus of the Military Leader

MORRIS MUDDLE insists that his getting the highest mark in the history test was due to an accident. He was completely stumped by question number 6, which read: "Name the French commander at the battle of the Pyramids."

Just as Morris was about to give up in despair, he chanced to glance out of the window and saw the scene depicted in the accompanying sketch. Instantly, there flashed into his mind the name of a great military genius.

Can you guess what the name is?



(For solution see page 48)

ITALY FIGHTS RISING PRICES

ROME, (By Mail).

In an attempt to control the continued rise in prices which has followed last October's devaluation of the lira Signor Lantini, Minister of Corporations, has issued a warning to shopkeepers that unauthorised price increases render them liable to punishment.

"Cases of excessive prices must be denounced without exception," the Minister has informed local authorities "Supervision and punishment must be applied to wholesalers and not only to retailers"

At the same time the Fascist Party, recognising the impossibility of keeping prices down altogether issues revised lists of permissible charges every month.

Each list contains new concessions to dealers

Latest increases have included bread spaghetti, parmesan cheese and wine, staple foods of the great mass of Italians.

Owing to the exhaustion of stocks of raw material bought before the devaluation of the lira, manufacturers are now substantially raising the prices of practically every class of manufactured goods.

The latest price circular of the Ministry of Corporations, for example authorises rises of 25 per cent in men's felt hats, 28 per cent in women's felt hats, in cartridges for shotguns, 18.50 per cent. For revolver ammunition.

Photographic and optical goods are all raised "in a measure necessary to compensate for the increased cost of production. This formula is used in authorising rises in a large range of goods, and makes the manufacturer the judge of how much the rise shall be

Owing to the world shortage of steel, and the diversion of work to the Italian rearmament programme motorists buying new cars have to wait about three months for delivery.—Reuter.

ROBINS DETESTS CRICKET—FOR WOMEN

R. W. V. Robins, England's Test Captain, detests women's cricket

Asked at Old Trafford, Manchester, if the England team had an old bat which could be spared for a Cheshire women's team struggling along without much equipment, he said:

"I am afraid not. I don't approve of women playing cricket I declined an invitation to attend the women's Test match at the Oval and I positively refused to have anything to do with women's cricket

"Women should not play with a hard ball Tennis, croquet—yes I like to see them Cricket—no

"They can play with a soft moving ball, but not with a hard ball.

"It is not a woman's game. I do not even encourage my wife to see me play

"It's a man's game"

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Savitri" the Bombay Talkie's first Mythological Pictures to be soon released.

"As Good As Married" at the Regal—John Boles Tala Birell.

"SPLINTERS IN THE AIR"

At The Capitol

Sydney Howard's sufferings are once again filmgoers' joys in "Splinter in the the new comedy at the Capitol Theatre this week. This delightful Yorkshire comedian plays a dual role and is mistaken for his twin brother, an R.A.F. sergeant, who in addition to several other accomplishments is a champion wrestler. An all-in wrestling match featuring Sydney Howard and King-Kong, a seven feet wrestling champion is one of the funniest highlights of an exceptionally funny film. King-Kong is agenuine wrestler who has appeared in big matches in Madison Square, but unfortunately he can speak to English and during the filming of "Splinters in the Air" had to take his film cues by means of signs. A code was developed by the director, thus when he raised both hands above his head that meant that King-Kong was to stop. The wrestler made it quite clear by emphatic nods that he fully understood the signal and shooting commenced. The first punch that landed home was so forceful that astonished Sydney Howard found himself sitting in the middle of the ring. King-Kong was made to understand that his blows were not to be the real thing and once again the cameras stated turning.

The crowd of onlookers, carrying out the director's instructions, began to yell and goad the men on to victory. King-Kong carried away by the general enthusiasm, landed out in hearty style, the director signalled him to stop but he grinned back cheerfully and carried on with the good work of reducing one of Britain's premier comedians to pulp. Nothing short of physical onslaught pulled him up and when eventually the men were separated Sydney Howard was black and blue and quite breathless.

"Splinters In The Air" at the Capitol.

Other ordeals undergone by this popular comedian include the drinking of a cup of glue, a struggle into a pair of whalebone corsets, flying upside down in a home-made helicopter and receiving an icy cold shower, but the fact that it was all in the good cause of making people laugh was sufficient to reduce Sydney Howard to a state of equanimity.

RANJIT STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The name of Ranjit's jungle picture is announced. It will be known as "The Nightingale" or "Bun-ki-Chidiya." The picture is complete and it will not be long that the censor will hear the sweet melodies of the "Night'ngale." Madhuri the bewitching star of the Indian screen and E. Billimoria, the nonchalant hero of "Love of a Slave" appear together with Ishwarlal, Ghory Dixit, Charlie, and Rama Apte.

The noteworthy cast in the picture include Mehru the Gorilla and Limo the Dog whose performances are laudable. Mehru and Limo have become quite friendly with each other, so much so that they don't mind sharing their food from the same dish.

Mr. Jayant Desai the zealot has started another gangster drama, with Madhuri and E. Billimoria in the lead. The director has also entrusted Limo the dog with a very important character in the said picture. The name of the picture is not yet announced. The director has added many blood curdling sequences, and novel comic punches in the said picture.

Mr. Chandulal Shah is deeply engrossed in writing his new story, the subject is not to be disclosed, but this much is got to be said, that his new picture is expected to create a stir in the Indian cinema world.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Doshi the casting Director of Ranjit is on an All-India Tour, the object is to collect new talent and technicians for Ranjit's forthcoming pictures.

'AS GOOD AS MARRIED'

At The Regal

When a secretary marries her boss these days, it's no longer news; but when she marries him just to help him save on his income tax, that's something else again. And that's just what happens in Universal's "As Good As Married" showing this week at the Regal Theatre. Glamorous Dories Nolan, playing the secretary to architect John Boles, accepts his proposal of marriage, though she knows it is purely a bussiness arrangement. What happens makes for the most delightful picture of the season! With Boles and Miss Nolan in this sparkling comedy of business and marriage are some of the best know and most competent players of Hollywood. There's Walter Pidgeon, as Boles' rival in business and in love; Alan Mowbray, always good for a laugh a minute while he's on the screen; Tala Birell a temptress from the husband's past, Katherine Alexander as Mowbray's long suffering wife; and Dorothia Kent, rapidly becoming one of the most popular ingenues on the screen. Ernest Cossart, and Esther Ralston. The sets in "As Good As Married" are the most startlingly modern over to be used in a picture. Designed by John Harkrider, young genius responsible for the sets in "The Great Giegfeld" and "Top of the Town", they hit a new peak in motion picture interior decoration. When you see "As Good As Married", you will see the very acme of motion picture presentation in every way. It's new, it's funny, it's perfectly swell!!

About Studios And Stars

Jal and Sidick in "Re-Union" (Royal Movietone.)

"Frontiers Of Freedom" at the Majestic (Prince Shivaji.)

THE NEW THEATRES STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The "interior" at Studio No. 2 could not be finished last week due to the sudden illness of Director Devaki Bose. He is, however, expected to resume shooting this week, after the completion of which, he will take up the next "interior" at Studio No. I.

This time, we are in a position to announce that Miss Leila Desai, the charming Society-artiste, who thrilled the audience with her superb acting and charming dance-hit in N. T.'s "Didi", will again grace the Screen, with another dance-hit, in the role of a "Devdasi" in "Vidyapati."

"MUKTI" Rolls after rolls of film are piled up in the Editing Room and Kali Raha, the Film-Editor, is working hard to finish his job by the middle of this month. Director Barua has also reached his final stages in the production side. Very few shots now remain to be taken.

"Mukti" will be the herald of screen perfection. It may also prove to be a very high standard in direction, acting, technique and production.

It is impossible to peep into Nitin Bose's room now. He and his assistants are writing, discussing, and sometime they are found to be almost fighting with arguments and counter-arguments for and against some sequence or dialogue in the film-story. It is really a funny sight to see Benoy Chatterjee playing the heroine's role and Sudhir Sen that of the hero! They have to do it in support of their arguments. And the huge amount of tea they are consuming should be noted by the Indian Tea Cess Committee with pleasure.

New Theatres' New Laboratory is now working full time. There are three productions in hand (and each a double version one). This means a tough job for Subodh Gangoly the Laboratory Chief.

The "President" is now in its Twentieth Week in Bombay and still there are a few weeks more before the film will be withdrawn. "The President" will open at New Cinema in Calcutta most probably by the middle of September.

The Costuming Department of N. T. Studio has been lately furnished with some very costly costumes—both modern and antique. The Dressing Rooms have also been fitted with most modern appliances and make-up equipments. Specially trained men have been put in charge of the above.

Uplift Of Potters Community

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, August 10.

The eighth annual joint celebration of Shri Charotar Prajapati Sabha and Shri Charoter Prajapati Prathamik Vidyotejak Mandal at Nadiad will be held here on 15th and 16th instant in Santram Mandir. For some time past the community of potters are making strenuous attempts to uplift the members of the caste. They have started a monthly 'Prajapati Patrika' which is edited by Shri Krishnanand Brahmachari who is to preside on the above occasion.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

MYSORE: The Sessions Judge Mysore, confirmed the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 300 passed on Mr. T. T. Sharma, Editor, "Visva-Karanataka," a Kannada daily of Bangalore, by Mr. K. Srinivssan, City Magistrate, for defamation. The fine of Rs 200 imposed on Mr. K. R. Sitaram, Printer and Publisher of the paper, was reduced to Rs. 100.—United Press.

AFFECTED AT DEATH OF GIANT PAL

China's Second Tallest Man Attempts Suicide

PEIPING, (By Mail.)

Deeply affected by the death of his best friend, who was said to be the tallest man in China, Wei Chi-hsien, who now claims the "title," attempted to drown himself in a well. Wei is slightly more than seven feet tall, while his friend Liu Yu-ching, was eight feet.

Wei and Liu had long worked harmoniously together as ticket collectors at the Zoological Garden in Peiping. When Liu died, however, Wei became increasingly lonely and melancholy and finally decided to commit suicide.

He jumped into the well, but was quickly rescued by the police and sent to a sanatorium.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRONTIER MINISTRY IMMINENT

PESHAWAR, Aug. 14.

Great despondency and confusion prevail in Ministerial circles owing to the majority of members pledging themselves to support the no-confidence motion sponsored by the Congress Party.

Informed circles believe the fall of the Ministry is imminent. It is understood the Cabinet is sharply divided, some favouring immediate resignation while others being inclined to face the House.

It is believed Congressmen, democrats, independents and some others refused the Government invitation to attend the Committee meeting convened for the 18th August. Only those likely to support the Ministry are expected to attend. In view of this important development the Governor is visiting Abbottabad on the 17th August and will remain there till August. 21.—United Press.

INSURANCE BILL IN SELECT COMMITTEE

Federation Representatives In Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Prominent members of the Federation of Indian Insurance Chambers are now in Simla in connection with the Insurance Bill which is under examination by the Select Committee.

Representatives of various provincial chambers including Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramya, Dr. Styapal, Messrs. N. K Bharatya, M. N. Seth, S. K. Trivedi, General Secretaries, Wadhavan Sankaran Rammurthi and many others who are present here, have been interviewing the members of the Select Committee. They have submitted a memorandum embodying their view points with regard to various clasues of the Bill.

Mr. B. N. Sen, a member of the Insurance Legislation Committee, Bengal who arrived yesterday, had discussion with Mr. Sushil Sen, in the course of which he explained the position of the young life offices.—United Press.

BARODA FACTORY UNEARTHED

Alleged Manufacture Of Counterfeit Coins

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

The Ahmedabad Railway Police with the assistance of the Baroda State Police, have unearthed a factory alleged to have been used for the manufacture of counterfeit coins in Baroda City.

It appears that the police raided the house of a goldsmith and seized implements and materials alleged to have been used for the manufacture of counterfeit coins, as well as a number of counterfeit coins. The goldsmith has been arrested.

Further investigation is proceeding.—A P.

Saturday's Races At Poona

BACKERS EXPERIENCE DISASTROUS DAY

Kolhapur Stable Has Rich Double

From Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, Saturday.

A sharp drizzle before racing commenced looked like marring the meeting, but it cleared sufficiently to permit the programme being carried through without further interference from rain.

The small crowd that attended found the sport expensive business. For those who followed the money it was a disastrous day. Outsiders got their unwanted heads in front in almost every event, the only well-backed horse to score being Rathlorn who was co-favourite with Castletoi in the Roxy Plate. A notable feature of the day's sport was the double recorded in the colours of H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur through the medium of Happiness and Vijayamala.

N. Raymond also saddled a double when House of Lords followed up the success gained by Rathlorn earlier in the afternoon.

Evans who rode two winners during the afternoon showed to advantage on House of Lords who was making his debut on an Indian race-course. The gelding son of Salamis, ridden with great judgment, came up with a fine late run to short head Shell Out on the post. He is a nice type of horse and has yet to reach his best. Thermometer ran as well as expected and the Nun, a ready-made favourite, could not manage anything better than a close fourth. In the van until a furlong from home Diagonal went out of the reckoning when the pressure was applied. Weight may have proved a stopper in his case but he must be backed again.

FORLORN OUTSIDER SCORES

Ballylinch easily disposed of the opposition in the Andover Plate and paid a handy three figure dividend. Never a stout-hearted customer the Spion Kop gelding, now the property of Mr. O. Randall, was friendless in the market. Backers voted strongly between Perseverance and Motky a promising new-comer, owned by Mrs. M. Clarke. Neither played his expected bold part. Ballylinch, with Burn in the saddle, outstayed Mr. Pip by two lengths a similar distance separating the Rajpipla gelding from Flinty.

A big field contested the Roxy Plate, which saw Rathlorn win at a short price with another Indian-bred Resolve in the position of runners-up. Ramillies, now in humble company, secured the minor placing. For a horse thought to possess an outstanding chance Castletoi gave a doleful display. I am afraid he is not too generous hearted.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCE

A great weight carrying achievement was that of Vijayamala in the Patiala Plate for Indian Horses in Class IV. Ridden by Jones, the four-year-old daughter of Scottish Flag won cleverly from Advance and Cheer Up thereby completing a double for the Kolhapur establishment, Happiness having won the opening event on the programme. Among the beaten here were Vanity Fair—a recent winner—and Fanciful who carried a lot of public money.

While his better-fancied stablemate finished down the field Zozan at 13 to 1 came along to beat Poppy Day by a head in an exciting set to which also involved Bushboos, one of the best-backed in this small field of ten runners. Evans, for whom Zozan always goes well, rode a well-judged race, three pounds overweight making no difference to his mount.

Those who attempted to win back their losses when plumping for Starlight in the Monsoon Plate were further on the mire for Mr. Sion Nessim's four-year-old grey was beaten out of the first four. Victory belonged to Mahboobat Tariq who improved in a recent third and the place-getters here were Safradon Beg and Ghaflah. The winner is owned by the Chief of Miraj, Jnr. whose colours have been seen to the fore after several blank seasons.

VERY CLOSE FINISH

In a very close finish for the Chinchwad Plate, Division I, Happiness got the better of the favourite. Lucky Son by a short head with Bachelor Boy a very good third half a length away.

Running out his race in gallant fashion under the big weight of 9st.-8. Mr. F. H. Mehta's Fata Kashaf pulled out enough to win the Second Division of the Chinchwad Plate from Dhiyab and Sagban Pasha. Neither Chota Sahib—the market rage nor Nissiril Iraq who ran so well on the first day were on the fighting at the judge's end. So close was the finish that many thought Dhiyab had got home first.

The Daily Double and Daily Treble remain unwon. The sums of Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 730 have been carried over to the next meeting.

First Race—2-30 p.m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div I) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAPPINESS, 8-1. E. Britt 1

Mr. T. M. Goculdas' LUCKY SON, 8-3, Brace 2

Mr. H. R. Somekh's BACHELOR BOY, 8-10, R. H. Jones 3

Mr Gemini's RAINBOW, 9-5, Bowley 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length and neck.

Time: 1 min. 54-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 73 for win, and Rs. 34, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Not run:—Cherry Bin 8-10.

Favourite: Lucky Son.

Winner trained by V V Powar

Second Race—3-0 p.m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. (Div II.) Distance—1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400. Third Rs 250 For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 9-8, Selby 1

Mr. Shahkir's DHIYAB, 8-7, Thompson 2

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA, 9-0, Hutchins 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZAIM SHAMMAR, 8-7, E. Britt 4

Won by short head, 1|2 length, and 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 22, Rs. 73, and Rs. 39 for places.

Time: 1 min. 55 secs.

All ran.

Favourites: Zaim Sammar and Chota Sahib.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Third Race—3-30 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAMALA, 9-9, Jones 1

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE, 7-7, J. Rosen 2

Mr. F. Sorabjee's CHEER UP, 8-0, E. Britt 3

Mrs. M. Clarke's QUICKSILVER, 9-2, Rylands 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length and nil.

First tote paid Rs. 119 for win, and Rs. 42, Rs. 84 and Rs. 39 for places.

Not run: Black Fashion 7-7.

Time: 1 min. 43-3|5 secs.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Favourite: Vanity Fair.

Fourth Race—4-0 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600 Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's RATHLORN 8-2 Brace 1

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE 7-0 J. King 2

Mr. A. Higgins' RAMILLIES 8-7 Maxwell 3

Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 7-12 Bromley 4

Not Run: Considerate 7-11, Bold Bandit 8-10, Beautiful Girl 8-4, Cazique 7-7, Crusty 7-4, How's That 8-9, Donna Rossa 7-0.

Won by 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 75 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Fifth Race—4-30 p.m.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-10 Evans 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY 7-4 J. King 2

Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-0 Selby 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 7-11 E. Britt 4

Not Run: Al Hamil 9-5, Al Hazar 7-4.

Won by head, head, 10 lengths.

Time 2 mins. 22 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 138 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Sixth Race—5-0 p.m.

THE ANDOVER PLATE Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. O. Randall's BALLYLINCH 8-3 Burn 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-13 Selby 2

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY 9-4 Munro 3

Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 8-9 Brace 4

Not Run: Shelley 8-10, Sherwood 8-6, Lucan 8-3, Cybo 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 327 for win, and Rs. 87, Rs. 50 and Rs. 77 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

Seventh Race—5-30 p.m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Mr. Kay's HOUSE OF LORDS 7-12 Evans 1

Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-11 Hutchins 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER 7-13 E. Britt 3

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's of Bhopal's THE NUN 8-5 R. H. Jones 4

Not Run: Fearless Prince 9-0, High Hill 8-3, Chebli 8-7, Flying Glance 8-7, Argyll 8-4, Ringsend 8-3, Desert Hero 8-2.

First tote paid Rs. 88 for win, and Rs. 44, Rs. 42 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond

Eighth Race—6-0 p.m.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

The Chief of Miraj Jnr. MAHBOOBAT TARIQ 7-5 J. Rosen 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAFRADON BEG 7-4 E. Britt 2

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GHAFLAH 9-0 Munro 3

Mr. Hamad Juweli's NICKLE 7-7 B. McQuade 4

Not Run: Subah 8-2, Jewan 8-13, Saif al Iraq 7-9, Bresach 8-2, Sunspot 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 120 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

JOINT SESSIONS IN MADRAS

Governor To Address Legislatures

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The Governor of Madras who arrived here this morning from Ooty presided over the cabinet meeting at the secretariat to-day. All the ministers were present. A tentative programme for the next meeting of both Madras Legislative Assembly and the council was approved by the Council of Ministers. There will be a joint session of both the Chambers on August 31 when the Governor will address. The budget will be presented in the Assembly on September 1. General discussion on the budget takes place in the Assembly on September 3 and 4 and voting for grants from 14th till 24th September (ten days). The budget will be presented in the Upper House also in the afternoon of September 1 and general discussion on the budget takes place in the Upper house on September 6, 7 and 9.—A. P.

RANGOON:—A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code will be brought at the coming session of the Burma Legislature by the Home Minister to exempt the members of Legislatures from serving as jurors in the High Court.

Heavy Rainstorm In London

Street Turn Into River: Rly. Service Paralysed

LONDON, Aug. 13.

One of the heaviest rainstorms in living memory descended on the suburbs of London this evening. Within half an hour the streets were turned into rivers and trams and buses were brought to a standstill.

Many railway arteries carrying homeward city workers were paralysed. Firebrigades were called out to deal with the flooded basements while lightning struck many places including the large cross surmounting the church at Actonvale which crashed to the roof of the sanctuary.

Many city workers were compelled to wade through their homes while bathers assisted marooned motorists.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN MANDATE OF PALESTINE

Britain Will Seek American Consent If Necessary

LONDON, Aug. 14.

When the British Government seeks the consent of the League to changes in the Mandate of Palestine, they will seek the consent of the United States Government to the changes if they affect the rights of the United States in Palestine as defined by the Anglo-American Convention of December 3, 1924, is the assurance given by Mr. Eden in the course of correspondence with Mr Bingham in regard to American rights in Palestine which is published as a white paper.—Reuter.

REBEL DESTROYER HEAVILY DAMAGED IN NAVAL BATTLE

VALENCIA, Aug. 14.

A naval battle occurred between the Government destroyer "Ciscar" and the rebel vessels "Jupiter" and "Cleudad De Cadiz" accompanied by armed trawlers, according to Gijon reports.

The "Jupiter" is reported to have been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

Terrific Head Winds Detain Soviet Trans-Polar Fliers

NEW YORK Aug. 14

Terrific head winds beyond the North Pole have delayed the Soviet trans-polar fliers for four hours They are not expected to arrive at Fairbanks, Alaska, until 13-00 B S.T to-morrow

Soviet Airmen's Silence Causes Anxiety

FAIR RANKS, Aug. 14.

Anxiety is felt over the silence of the Soviet airmen, since crossing the North Pole. The monoplane is several hours overdue.

FAILURE OF ONE ENGINE

A Moscow message says the latest message from the monoplane stated that one engine had failed but it could continue with the three other engines without losing height. Since then the communication was broken.—Reuter.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Associated Press learns that the latest reports from the Andamans indicate that four hunger-strikers have been sent to hospital, one of which is critically ill with Haemoptysis.—A.P.

An All-India Question

Justice To Andamans Prisoners Brooks No Delay

Government Attitude Condemned

BOMBAY MEETING DEMANDS IMMEDIATE REPATRIATION

A resolution emphatically protesting against the callous and high-handed treatment of the political prisoners in the Andamans, who had to resort to hunger-strike, and demanding the immediate repartriation of these prisoners to their respective provinces in India, was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on Saturday evening at the Congress House, with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the chair.

The meeting was organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in pursuance of the instructions of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress.

In response to the appeal issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, many of the Bazars and markets in the city observed Hartal as a protest against Government's treatment of Andamans political prisoners.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, addressing the gathering, described the Andamans prisons as coming under "Devil's Region". While the Britishers had declared Siberia as uninhabitable, they had not yet thought of closing down the Andamans jails as unfit for human habitation. He condemned the attitude of the Huq Ministry, especially the attitude of Sir Nizamuddin towards the Andamans political prisoners' demands. They were anxious to preserve the prestige of the British Government.

The speaker gave a warning not only to the Bengal Government but also to the Government of India, that even if a single prisoner were to die due to the hunger-strike, the whole of India would be roused like one man. He reminded the Governments of the Irish history and said India to-day was not the India of twenty years ago, and if proper treatment was not accorded to those young men in the Andamans it would spell disaster. Let not people be carried away with the idea that just because the Viceroy and Gandhiji had met and friendliness established, Governments could do what they liked. They were mistaken. The question of the political prisoners in the Andamans was not merely a Bengal question but an All-India question.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens' of Bombay emphatically protests against the callous and high-handed treatment by Government of political prisoners in the Andamans, who had to resort to hunger-strike as a protest against the refusal of the Government to grant their just and fair demands.

"This meeting demands the immediate repatriation of these prisoners to their respective provinces in India, before the hunger-strike results in any danger to the life of any single prisoner".

In the course of his speecr, Mr. Meherally stated that looking at the problem of the political prisoners in the Andamans from any point of view, one was bound to come to the conclusion that the greatest injustice and wrong was being done by the British Government. No impartial judge from any part of the world could call the British Government civilised, after looking to the conditions of the Andamans political prisoners. Many of the politicals to-day in the Andamans were able young men, who were either M.A's or B.A's or B.Sc's. Their only crime was that they loved their Motherland and Freedom more than anything else.

Mr. S. K. Patil, seconding the resolution, told the audience, amidst cries of shame, that the Bengal Government had arrested 100 men, who were members of a procession taken out to observe the Andamans Day; the Tri-colour flag was pulled down and 50 persons were injured as a result of a lathi-charge. The speaker characterised the Andamans jails as "living Hell on Earth" He narrated the history of how the political prisoners took to hunger-strike, and thought that the least that any civilised Government would do was to remove the prisoners to their respective provinces before they gave up their hunger-strike. The speaker reiterated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's warning that even if a single political prisoner was to die, hundred per cent of the responsibility for that would belong to the Government of India. The Congress Provinces asked for the political prisoners of their provinces in the Andamans to be sent back to their respective provinces, and the Government of India replied that the administration of the Andamans was in the hands of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments had no say in the matter.

Mr. Nagindas Master, supporting the resolution, said that the problem was not merely the problem of the political prisoners in the Andamans but was part of a bigger problem—Indian Freedom. Hence it was essential that all Indians should join hands in strengthening the movement to be free, so that there might be no more Andamans. The treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the Andamans was absolutely inhuman and the earlier the Governments mended their methods the better it was for them.

Sjt. Bukhari, speaking next, said that the celebration of the Andamans Day was a reminder to the people of India that they should protest against Imperialism of which the political prisoners in the Andamans were victims. Their conditions could be properly solved, when Indians were free people, and hence all should join hands in the fight against Imperialism.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that those who said that the Andamans was a 'Paradise on Earth' should be kept in the Andamans to realize whether it was really a paradise or hell on earth The hunger-strike was not an appeal to the British Government, but a call to Indians to wake up and forge ahead in their struggle for Indian Freedom

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously

Mr K F. Nariman thanked the merchants who had observed Hartal, on behalf of the Congress President, for responding to his appeal

After singing of 'Vande Mataram', the meeting dispersed

8 Killed In Air Crash

BERLIN: August 14.

Eight occupants of a new aeroplane for passenger service were killed when the machine crashed at Hanover Air Port and burst into flames.—Reuter.

Senate Passes Farm Control Resolution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The Senate has passed the Farm Control resolution which now goes to the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

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SAHARANPUR, U.P. INDIA

New Salary Bills Before Assembly

Resolutions For Wholesale Jail Delivery, Irrespective Of Political Creeds

The budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will commence on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The chief Government business, apart from the presentation of budget, will be the election of members to various Committees and the introduction of two Salary Bills.

Among non-official bills of interest are bills to amend the City Municipal Act by Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Munshi and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

Notice of important resolutions has been given by Mr. Khedgikar for wholesale jail delivery, irrespective of political creed.

WHOLESALE RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. will move: (1) "This Assembly recommends to Government that all the political prisoners at present undergoing imprisonment be forthwith released unconditionally irrespective of the nature of their creed."

(2) "This Assembly recommends to Government that all restrictions imposed on the free movement of political workers, whether by internment or externment, or otherwise, be immediately withdrawn."

(3) "This Assembly recommends to Government that all orders declaring public and working class organizations of a political character unlawful be withdrawn."

(4) 'This Assembly recommends to Government that all securities demanded or deposited and forfeited from newspapers and printing presses be immediately returned.'

(5) 'This Assembly recommends to Government that: (a) till the time legislation is passed to deal effectively with the question of granting relief to the agriculturists in respect of payment of revenue, rent and debt, all revenue and rent payers, who pay revenue or rent up to Rs. 250 a year, and debtors owing debts up to Rs. 750 excluding interest, be given a moratorium in respect of the payment of revenue and rent and the repayment of interest and debt; (b) all the foregoing dues be immediately reduced in proportion to the fall in prices since 1929; and (c) all coercive processes at present in execution for their recovery be abandoned."

(6) 'This Assembly recommends to Government that the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, be repealed, and the economic and social requirements of the backward tribes be provided for through the grant of lands, introduction of handicraft industries and the provision of industrial employment.'

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, will move: (1) 'This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to report at an early date on: (a) the necessity and desirability of establishing State control over the rents charged by landlords and house-owners on residential quarters and petty shops in the town and island of Bombay; (b) standardization of rents of residential quarters and petty shops; (c) fixing of rate of interest earned by house-owners; (d) reduction of rents not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem of all private, municipal, Government and other buildings; and (e) provision of ample supply of water, light, bathrooms kitchens, passages in chawls, latrines, gutters and drains, and a common room for library.'

(2) 'This Assembly recommends to Government that the following persons interned at different places should be unconditionally released:—

(1) S. S. Mirajkar, (2) G. M. Adhikari, (3) S. V. Deshpande, (4) S. V. Ghate, (5) K. N. Joglekar, (6) R. S. Patker, (7) D. Pangarkar, (8) R. Bhonsle, (9) G. M. Mote, (10) S. G. Sardesai, (11) G. D. Sane.'

(3) 'This Assembly recommends to Government that Government Notification in the Home Department No. 6211|3, dated the 25th September 1936, may be rescinded so far as the deletion of rule 30A of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, is concerned.'

(4) 'This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a Committee consisting of members of this House to consider the Rules framed by the Government of Bombay under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) and to suggest suitable changes therein, if and where necessary.'

BREAK AWAY FROM B.-P. SCOUT MOVEMENT

Dr. C. J. Ghia, will move: 'This Assembly recommends to Government to issue a circular to all the Municipalities, Local Boards, School Boards and other Educational Institutions in the Presidency directing them to sever their connection from the Baden-Powell Boy Scout Movement.'

RELEASE ROWLATT ACT PRISONERS.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take immediate steps to release the Ahmedabad-Viramgam Prisoners convicted in the year 1919, after the disturbances following the passage of Rowlatt Act."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to terminate the present administration on the Kurla Municipality, to restore the right of the management to the citizens of Kurla and to re-establish the Municipality immediately after the expiration of the period of its supersession in October 1937."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take necessary steps to stop betting at the race cource."

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, will move: "This Assembly recommends to Government to take early steps to appoint a committee consisting of members of this Assembly—

(a) to enquire into the grievances of the prisoners of the presidency,

(b) to report the defects in the Jail administration,

(c) to suggest methods to improve the conditions in jails,

(d) to suggest a scheme for helping the released prisoners, and

(e) to draft rules suggesting improvements in the jail administration."

NEW KARNATAK PROVINCE.

Mr. S. T. Patil, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to move His Majesty's Government in England to issue an Order-in-Council constituting a new Province called the 'Province of Karnatak' by amalgamating the Kanarese speaking tracts of Bombay, Madras and Coorg."

Sardar Khan Bahadur Haji Amin Saheb Rais, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to introduce free elementary primary education all over province from 1st April 1938."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to abolish the levy of non-agricultural assessment immediately."

ABOLISH GRAZING FEES.

Mr. R. B. Thorat, M. L. A., will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the forest grazing fees should forthwith be entirely abolished."

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers (Amendment) Act, 1935, should be repealed forthwith."

Mr. M. M. Gandhi, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to separate the districts of Broach and Panch Mahals which were amalgamated in 1933."

AERODROME FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, will move:

"This Assembly recommends to Government that they should be pleased to move the Government of India to start an aerodrome either on the military land at Colaba or on block No. 7 Development land, Bombay, as a base for His Majesty's Air-Force, as well as for the landing of commercial aeroplanes and other aircraft."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a committee of members of this House to enquire into the high rates for electricity charged to consumers by the various electric supply companies and to suggest what steps should be taken to reduce the burden on the consumers."

MR. R. S. NEHRA

Mr. Nehra who is a well-known and prosperous Indian Solicitor and Privy Council Agent in London has arrived here from Madras on his way to Nagpur. He takes a keen interest in Indian public affairs in England. He is the president of the Central Hindu Association of England which was founded about five years' ago by Indian leaders when they visited London for the Round Table Conferences.

Mr. Nehra has been a practising lawyer in the Kenya Colony for several years where he was the elected member representing the Indians in the Legislative Council. His experience of the Colonies has

been very useful in his capacity of the President of the Indian Colonial Association of London.

In order to provide a paper for the Indians, Mr. Nehra has founded the monthly illustrated journal, published in London and named the 'Indian', which is a non-party and non-sectarian independent organ to champion Indian cause and culture.

Mr. Nehra's latest effort is to establish a first-class club in London for the benefit of Indians and Ceylonese, visiting England. He has canvassed encouraging support from Ceylon and Madras.

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Mahatmaji and Mr. B. F. Bharucha are seen walking at Shegaon.

U. P. Govt.'s Radical Measures To Protect Peasantry

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: August 14.

THE U. P. GOVERNMENT HAVE ISSUED TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS FOR STAYING:—(1) ALL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TENANTS, INCLUDING (A) EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON ANY GROUND WHATSOEVER, (B) ALL PROCEEDINGS FOR REALIZATION OF RENTAL ARREARS, (C) ALL PROCEEDINGS FOR ENHANCEMENT OF RENT, (D) RESUMPTION OR ASSESSMENT TO RENT OF HOLDINGS HELD RENT-FREE, (E) EJECTMENT OR TERMINATION HOLDINGS OF GROVE-HOLDERS.

FURTHER ORDERS HAVE ALSO BEEN ISSUED SAYING THAT:—

(A) EXECUTION OF CIVIL DECREES UNDER CHAPTER XL, REVENUE MANUAL, ALL PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH LAND REVENUE IS PAYABLE BY JUDGMENT AND DEBTOR IS LESS THAN RS. 1,000 AND IN WHICH SALE HAS NOT ACTUALLY BEEN CONFIRMED, (B) EXECUTION OF DECREES AND LIQUIDATION DEBTS UNDER CHAPTER V, U. P. ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.

THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES ARE ADVISED TO MAKE SPARING USE OF COERCIVE MEASURES AGAINST THE ZAMINDARS FOR REAL REALIZATION OF ARREARS REVENUE.

BILLS WILL GIVE RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT TO THESE MEASURES.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

(Continued From Page 16)

However, the policy evolved out would be uniform.

The Working Committee is expected to conclude consultations and discussion with the Congress Premiers by to-morrow evening, but will probably continue in session later

Skeleton budget proposals might also be evolved at the Wardha meeting for incorporation in the budget speeches by Finance Ministers.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar arrives at Wardha only on August 17

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has telegraphed his inability to attend the meeting.—United Press

JAIRAMDAS NOT TO ATTEND

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee will not attend and Dr. Choitram Gidwani has been invited to report on the situation in Sind.—United Press.

GENERAL POLICY IN 6 PROVINCES DISCUSSED

Official Communique Issued

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14.

An official communique issued at the end of the day states:—

The Working Committee met at 9-30 a.m. Members present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sorojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Messrs Narendra Deo, Shankerrao Deo, Achyut Patwardhan and J. B. Kripalani. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain were present by special invitation. Provincial Prime Ministers, Messrs. B. G. Kher, Sri Krishna Singh and Dr. N. B. Khare were also present by special invitation.

The Committee discussed the general policy that was to be followed in the six provinces where the Congress Party has accepted office In the afternoon, Messrs. Gopichand Bhargava and Choitram Gidwani were invited to place before the Committee the special problems affecting their provinces Mr. Bishwanath Das, who arrived in the afternoon, also attended The Committee is likely to carry on its deliberations upto the 17th August, and Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Sarat Chandra Bose and Dr. Khan Sahib are likely to be present by that date. The Committee adjourned at 6-30 p.m.

MAHATMA RETURNS TO SHEGAON

Mahatma Gandhi returned to Shegaon at 5 p.m. when the Working Committee meeting adjourned for tea.

DR. KHAN SAHIB ASKED TO GO TO WARDHA.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a telegram to Dr. Khan Sahib requesting him to come to Wardha if possible.

It appears probable that the Working Committee will meet till August 17 or 18. Consultations with the Premiers are being expedited to enable their return to the Legislatures and administrative duties by to-morrow evening.

After to-morrow the Committee takes up the regular agenda of its own.—United Press

UNITY TALKS IN PUNJAB

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava will seek formal permission of the Working Committee to participate in the Unity Conference convened by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier for August 18 at Lahore. The Working Committee is likely to advise him in the matter.—United Press.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION, TRUE SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Andamans Day At Ghatkopar

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Committee the Andamans Day was observed at Ghatkopar on Saturday. Early in the morning a procession started from Agra Road (Sjt. Jagjiwan Dayal Wadi) and proceeded to Satyagraha Chauni, in which the students of Ghatkopar took a prominent part.

At 8-30 p.m. at night a public meeting was held at Sjt. Dhanji Deoshi Rashtriyashala when Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr Brelvi said that throughout the country the Andamans Day was being observed in order to bring pressure on the Government of India and the Government of Bengal to accede to the demand of the political prisoners in the Andamans island who had gone on hunger-strike or at least to repatriate them to their respective provinces in India. The attitude adopted in the matter by the Governments of India and Bengal was opposed to the dictates of humanity and justice and showed that they cared more for their prestige than for the lives of the prisoners or the sentiments of the people of the whole country The plea put forward by Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Member of Bengal, that if they yielded to the hunger-strikers, the work of administering the jails would become impossible as thieves robbers and murderers would feel that they had only to go on hunger-strike to secure their release, was untenable and futile. For the real issue involved was the merit of the demands and the justice of the case of the hunger-strikers and that their demands were reasonable. Their case was just public was proved by the demonstration of anxiety and sympathy all over the country with the hunger-strikers A hunger-strike by ordinary prisoners to secure their release would not evoke public sympathy and, therefore, ordinary prisoners did not go on such strike for this purpose and Sir Nazimuddin's fears were thus groundless Besides, as those who had some experience of jail life knew, a hunger-strike was resorted to by prisoners only when their treatment became unbearable and when all means of securing redress were exhausted.

The demand for the repatriation of the prisoners was most modest and reasonable. Even a Government Committee had condemned the Andamans Prison and Sir William Vincent as Home Member had in 1921 announced that it would be closed down To have sent political prisoners there was a gross betrayal of a pledge and repatriation of the hunger-strikers would be only a reparation for this betrayal.

Sir Nazimuddin also said that a surrender to hunger-strike would be a sign of weakness on the part of Government He forgot, when he said so, that the demands of the Andaman prisoners were not merely their demands but they were also endorsed by public opinion throughout the country and the Provincial Congress Governments which had asked for the repatriation of the prisoners belonging to their provinces What was weakness on the part of Government was to reject a reasonable demand that had the backing of a united nation and other Provincial Governments and that was consistent with justice and humanity.

A resolution sympathising with the Andamans hunger-strikers, supporting their demands condemning the attitude of the Government of India and Bengal and urging the repatriation of the prisoners to India was moved by Kamalabehn. It was seconded by Mr. Mody and supported by Mr. Jaswantrai Mehta and passed unanimously The meeting dispersed after the singing of "Bande Mataram."

70 INJURED IN JAMMU

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Further reports from Jammu show that about 70 persons including 15 women were injured yesterday

One Sikh was seriously injured A crowd sat in Dharna in Kachi-chawani till midnight.

Four arrests have been made today including the third Dictator Srinivas.—A.P

COW SLAUGHTER QUESTION

BOMBAY, August 14.

Professor D. G. Vinod and Mr. Chounde Maharaj have left to-day for Wardha [illegible] discuss with Gandhiji [illegible] question of legislation against cow slaughter in India.—A.P.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Memorial Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. S.T. in the Chambers of Messrs. Ramchand Thakurdas 144, Kalbadevi Road, when the date for the observance of the "All-India Mahendra Pratap Day" will be announced and a sub-committee to draft the Memorial will be appointed.

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Bullion Higher But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 14

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton opened firm on favourable crop loan developments but closed quiet on hedging and speculative selling at the higher level.

BULLION HIGHER

London gold and silver ruled higher.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat ruled quiet. Jute was slightly easy.

WALL STREET FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street opened firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 14

Previous closing	10.45
To-day's opening	10.55
Difference	+10
To-day's closing	10.44
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 14

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.65
Difference	+11
To-day's closing	5.92
Difference	+18

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 189
New April May	Rs. 201

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 14

Cotton exhibited improved sentiment following better overseas cables and favourable developments in connection with crop loans while unfavourable weather conditions in the West and the East caused further improvement.

Trading in October commenced at 10.55 i.e. 10 points higher than previous closing prices advanced moderately on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying but the higher level attracted considerable hedging and speculative selling with October gradually declining and closing at 10.44 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (10.27/10.25) 10.56/10.55
October (10.23/10.21) 10.57/10.54
December (10.26/10.26) 10.65/10.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 14

American October (5.75) 5.92
American December (5.77) 5.93
Egyptian August (8.80) 9.02
Egyptian September (8.95) 9.17

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 14

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 204-8 and Rs. 201-12. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 202.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 14

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 3/4 paid and buyers) £20 11/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop August (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 value) closed
Forward July September (9 1/16 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 14

Previous closing	4.98 1/2
To-day's opening	4.98 3/8
To-day's closing	4.98 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	4.98.82
To-day's opening	4.98.50
To-day's closing	4.98.32

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.54
To-day's closing	132.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.50 and then eased to 4.98.40 subsequently further declining to 4.98.32 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 132.84 and then improved to 132.82 with a steady tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.027) 10.025
New York on Bombay (37.65) 37.68
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.72) 94.70
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/32) 1-2 9/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£268 3/4 buyers £269 sellers. Firm) closed
Lead (£22 13/16 buyers £22 7/8 sellers. Quiet- closed
Electrolytic Copper (£64 to £65) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0- closed

LONDON SILVER

	London, Aug 14	
Spot	(19 7/8d.)	20d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	20d.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 14

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Offerings small. Market quiet."

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-5) £6-19-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 103 and December 103 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but some week-end liquidation intervened giving the market somewhat uncertain appearance.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 14

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.12 3/8. Prices eased a little on scattered selling influenced by lower outside cables.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 14

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 14

The security market was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 14

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 59) dol 60
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 62 1/4) dol 62 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 119 1/8) dol 120 7/8
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 4

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 102 5/8 as against the previous closing at 103 1/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 14

Wheat September	5 6 3
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 7 3
Linseed September	8 2 3
Linseed May	8 0 3

The tone was steady.

LOCAL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Aug 14

Almost all local markets were entirely closed to-day on account of "Andaman Day."

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled quiet during the week under review and forward prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. due to the absence of enquiries from out ports and lack of buying interest.

Java Market was reported steady with 'Nivas' limits unchanged.

Imports of sugar in British India during the first six months (January to June) of 1937, were estimated at about 6,000 tons (2,000 Java and 4,000 others) as compared with 24,000 and 78,000 tons during the same period of 1936 and 1935 respectively.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugars remained quiet during the week with a decline of about an anna per cwt.

Cawnpore Market was reported quiet with a decline of about an anna per Maund mainly due to limited demand from the consuming centres.

Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of July, estimated at about 34,643 bags. Total receipts during the first seven months (Jan. to July) of 1937 were estimated at about 6,63,377 bags, as compared with 5,20,673; 2,16,389 and 2,45,819 bags during the same period of 1936. 1935 and 1934 respectively

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt. nominal.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 5-13-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-15-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-10-0 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 10-2-0 to 11-3-0 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet

KING'S BIRTHDAY

SIMLA, August 13.

The following Communique is issued:—

The King has decided that in future the official observance of his birthday will take place on a Thursday early in June, the exact date being announced approximately the year in advance. In 1938 the date fixed is Thursday, June 9, which will be a public holiday.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 14

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	19	1	0
Punjab January	16	7	0
Dessi American January	22	2	0
Tone strong.			
Wheat September	30	3	0
October	30	13	0
Tone strong			
Gram September	22	15	3
October	23	5	0
Toria September	42	12	6
October	43	5	0
Cottonseed September	14	14	0
November	16	6	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Increased Enquiry For Loans

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 14

In the money market there was increased enquiry for loans in which the Stock Exchange was noticeably prominent.

It was found that non-clearing institutions were still short of lending funds. Consequently the borrowers often made journey to clearing banks where accommodation was always available but at slightly higher rates than those of non-clearers.

Cotton made further headway under crop loan influences and other commodities were quiet.

Wall Street was firm.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

Coals Fully Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 14

Jutes ruled slightly better. Trading was not on a broad scale. In coals the undertone continued fully steady. The volume of business was on a limited basis. In teas there was not much interest. In miscellaneous Indian Irons and Burmas ruled better again, prices improving by few annas over yesterday's prices. Others were unchanged. Government securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 97/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/8; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 104/2 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 127/8

Railways: Futwah Islampore Lt Rly 89 cum div.

Coals: Bansra 4/1, Bhalgora 4/3; Burakur 15/8; do pref 128/8; Katras Jherriah 24/8; Parasea 2/3; Standard 32/8; Equitable 35/8; Murdulpore 7/8; Singaran B 1/10

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 11/8; Budge Budge 250 small lot; Howrah 49/13; Kamarhatty 502; Rameswara ordy 6; Barnagore 131 small lot; Cheviot 166/8; Lansdowne 161.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 3; Consolidated Tin 7/8 small lot; India Copper 3/7; Rhodesia 2/14; Dalmia Cement ordy 1 small lot; do defd 3/2; do pref 98/8; Bengal Telephone ordy 22/8; Jubbulpore Electric 15; Muzaffarpur electric 14/8 small lot; Upper Ganges Electric 9/14; Burn and Co ordy 273; Indian Malleable Castings defd 2; Indian Iron 50; Steel Corporation pref 88/8; Dunlop Rubber ordy 18/8; small lot; Kalimpong Ropeway 14/8; British Ceylon Corporation 5/15; Indian General Navigation ordy 120; Ivan Jones 2/9; Orient Paper 2/12; Nawabganj Sugar 135.

Teas: Durrang 8/4; Grob B 4/8; Jaybirpara 19—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,964
Linseed	4,683
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	18
Gingellyseed	271
Poppyseed	255
Groundnuts	2,158
Castorseed	1,026
Rice	9,957
Myrabollams	201
Mowraseed	440
Gram	1,024
Joowar	635
Maize	44
Bajree	1,301
Indian Sugar	2,853
	Tons.
Coal	670

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	55
Amr. Super Power	2
Electric Bond Common	20
American Tel. and Tel.	170
Western Union Telg.	48 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
Erie Rly.	16
New York Central Rly.	41 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	28
6 per cent Denmark 1942	106
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 p.c. 1996	98
Bethelehem Steel	102
Crucible Steel	77
United States Steel	120 1,2
Amr. Rolling Mills	40
Anaconda Copper Mining	61 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	66 1/2
General Motors XD	59 3/4
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	57 3/4
Union Carbide	103 3/4
Socony Oil	23
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	43 1/2
Amerex	27 1/4
Amr. Tel. and Tel. 3 3/4 p.c. 1961	102
Argentine Rep. 4 1/2 per cent 1961	102
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	88

Market looks better with more inquiry and firmer tone. Carloadings down 13,000 units. Turnover 1 million shares.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 13

Excessive heat continues in Western Belt, light rains in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug 13

SAKELS—	
November	16.80+14
January	16.78+15
ASHMOUNI—	
August	13.98+73
October	12.40+14
December	12.40+13
GIZA—	
November	14.75+21
January	14.85+28

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 159 Jan 167 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:

Broach A/M. 1938 201—Liverpool May 1938 6.93 Rs. 57 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 201—New York May 10.55 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4 93 1/2

Bombay Metals

London market—

	Bombay, Aug. 14.
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£57-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£57-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£65-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44
Copper Sheets	Rs. 54

Tone:—Steady.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 13-8-37	136000	87000
Receipts Yesterday 13-8-37	26000	14000
Exports to date 13-8-37	86000	67000
Stock at Ports 13-8-37	1160000	1198000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-8-37	794000	1143000
Stock at Liverpool 13-8-37	765000	725000
Visible Supply 13-8-37	2822000	3087000
Quantity in sight 13-8-37	226000	219000
Quantity out of sight 13-8-37	275000	363000

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 13.

September	2.54+02
December	2.46+03
March	2.42+04
May	2.44+04

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 13.

Oct-Dec. 8d.

FERMENTATION OF RICE

Interesting Experiment In Bangalore

Following is from "Nature" of July 3:

Alcoholic fermentations fall into three groups: (1) the direct inoculation of the fruit juice by yeasts as in wine production; (2) the fermentation of a grain extract after pretreatment as the malted grain in beer; and (3) the reinoculation of a partially cooked plant material. Rice as a source of alcohol has had to be approached from this third angle by K. Rami Reddi and Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, who have published a most interesting paper upon 'Sonti' fermentation, which describes and analyses traditional methods of rice fermentation handed down from father to son, often as secret customs in small village communities, and then gives a preliminary estimate of their biochemical and bioolgical basis The 'Sonti' fermentation is practised in certain districts of the Madras Presidency. The main organism associated with the process appears to be a hitherto undescribed species of Rhizopus provisionally named Rhizopus sontii. It is allied to R. Cambodia, ut its physiological activities are more pronounced. Indeed R. Sonti may have a practical future before it as it liquifies and saccharifies cooked rice more rapidly than other well-known organisms, including Aspergillus Oryzae. This paper is fascinating in its linkage of tradition with modern problems of biochemistry and mycology, and it shows the great possibilities of advance in standards of nutrition as the result of scientific study of methods of food preparations that are acceptable to a conservative native population. Studies of the species of Rhizopus isolated from Chinese yeast cakes such as are used in brewing alcohol from cereal grains in China. Manchoukou and Korea are also being extensively carried out by M. Yamazaki, Professor of Zymology.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of July 40,210 tons of ore were mined, including 236 tons of High Grade Ore. 35,300 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,969 tons of Leady Concentrates.

12,535 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 194 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,503 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6, 375 tons Refined Lead

520,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,658 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7 ounces of Silver, 3.72 per cent Lead, 57.4 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,193 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 360 tons Speiss were also produced.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 6th August 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	126,89,90,000
(b) In Burma	5,78,36,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,99,83,000
(b) In Burma	5,23,28,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,08,15,000
(b) In Burma	3,12,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	10,000
(b) In Burma	14,34,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	71,05,000
(b) In Burma	1,67,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	25,82,000
(b) In Burma	87,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	33,96,45,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	104,76,39,000
(b) In Burma	5,36,71,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,06,91,000
(b) In Burma	19,39,000

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 13.

Copper	£57 8 9
Lead	£23 0 0
Spelter	£24 12 6
Tin	£265 5 0

City Markets Closed

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

To-day being "Andaman Day", leading city markets remained entirely closed. The following were the principal markets:—

The East India Cotton Association.

The Marwari Bazar Cotton Ring.

The Sewree Ready Cotton Ring.

The Bombay Stock Exchange.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange.

The Linseed and Wheat Patice.

The Seeds Traders Association.

The Grain Merchants Association and many others.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach July/Aug. op. 187 1/4; highest 188 1/2; lowest 187 1/4; closing 188 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 195 1/2; highest 200 3/4; lowest 195 1/2; closing 199 1/2.

Oomra D/ op. 180 1/4; highest 184 1/4; lowest 180 1/4; closing 183.

Bengal D/J. op. 147 1/2; highest 150; lowest 147 1/2; closing 150.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 5.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 22 1/4.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 12th August	4,269
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-936	3,103,108
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,138,263
Decrease	35,155

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 14.

October	69.80+240
November	69.30+240

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 14.

August	223.50+950
October	222.50+840
November	222.50+840
December	222.50+810

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		206,381
Central India		338,511
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,682
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,515,124
Dholera		181,794
N.-W. Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab	864	351,659
Broach		342,539
Coompta and Dharwar		74,053
Westerns-Northerns		40,433
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		21,677
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African	3,688	451,650
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	4 552	3,107,760

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 12th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	682	483,288
Japan and China	1,550	1,580,239
Coast Ports	100	40,235
Up-country by Rail		301,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		941
Total	2,332	2,406,399

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

October	103 1/4d.
December	103 3/4d.
March	102 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 13.

September dollars	1.12 5/8
December dollars	1.13 1/2
May dollars	1.15

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 14

B C RATES T I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
- Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
- Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
- Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
- Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
- Bank's selling I I 266 3/4
- Bank's buying T T 264 5/8

PARIS—
- Bank's selling T T 992
- Bank's buying T T 1,012

JAPAN—
- Bank's selling I I 77 1/2
- Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
- Bank's selling D D 67 3/4

JAVA—
- Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

HONGKONG—
- Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
- Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE—
- Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
- Bank's selling D D 92 1/8

CROSS RATE—
- New York/London 4.98 1/2 13th instant
- Japan/London 1/2 14th instant.
- Hongkong/London 1/3 14th instant.
- Shanghai/London 1/2 3/8 14th instant.
- Java/London 9.02 1/8 14th instant.
- London/Paris 132.85 13th instant.
- London/Belgium 29.61 13th instant.
- London/Switzerland 21.71 13th instant.
- London/Berlin 12.39 1/2 13th instant.
- London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 13th instant.
- London/New York 4.98 5/8 13th instant.
- London/Amsterdam 9.04 3/8 13th instant.
- London/Italy 94.72 13th instant.
- Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
- Gold £6-19-6 12th instant.
- Gold £6-19-5 13th instant.
- Silver London Ready 19 15/16 12th instant.
- Silver London Ready 19 7/8 13 th instant.
- Silver London Forward 19 15/16 12th instant.
- Silver London Forward 19 15/16 13th instant.
- Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant.
- Silver New York Ready 45 13th instant.
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant.
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant.
- London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant.
- London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13th instant.
- Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
- Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY—
- Call 1/2 per cent
- 3 months 3/4 per cent.
- 6 months 1 per cent.
- Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 13.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/8

Export Of Gold

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 29,32,765 was exported from Bombay to foreig countries for the week ended Saturday, August 14.

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed on Saturday for London, carried seven consignments of the following description:—Bar gold worth Rs. 26,658 and Rs. 32,563 for Port Sudan via Aden; bar gold worth Rs. 1,588, Rs. 7,16,178 and Rs. 6,99,366 for London; bar gold valued at Rs. 14,27,246 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and sovereigns worth Rs. 29,136 for Aden.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,01,90,66,188.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 13.

August	45.00
September	45.05
December	45.05

London Sugar

London, Aug. 13.

March -p/86.

Sport From All Quarters

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE TRIUMPH OF BUDGE—INCONSISTENT FORM IN THE DOUBLES

(By L. H. L. D. in "Lawn Tennis and Badminton")

The 1937 Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting will go down in history as the year of J. D. Budge's dominance and the return of American supremacy in the two men's events. No man has ever before secured the triple crown at Wimbledon since the mixed doubles championship was added to the programme of events (in 1913), and Budge's record-breaking feat is the more impressive when it is mentioned that he lost only one set in the seven rounds of the men's singles—an entry which contained the cream of the world's best players—and with C. G. Mako four sets in the doubles. During the fortnight Budge played 55 sets in the three events, of which he or his side won 48.

Great Britain lost the four titles which home players won last year, but regained the ladies' singles championship through Miss D. E. Round, who emulated Budge's feat in losing only one set in the championship. Great Britain secured a half share in the ladies' doubles, won by Miss A. M. Yorke and her French partner Mme. Mathieu. G. P Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, holders of the men's doubles, played up to form in reaching the last round again, and their right to inclusion in Great Britain's Davis Cup team could never be doubted after their overwhelming victory over R. Menzel and L. Hecht, achieved by unremitting attack and deadly forecourt play. The holders were completely out of form in the final, however, and lost in a disappointing match to Budge and Mako. The ladies' doubles abounded in unexpected results. The holders, Miss James and Miss Stammers, were below their best when they lost to Mrs. M. R. King and Mrs. J. B. Pittman. It was clear that Miss Stammers was still far from fit. The latter pair further increased their reputations in topling over Mme. Henrotin and Mrs. Andrus on their way to the last round.

One of the charms of Wimbledon is the uncertainty of the course of events from day to day, and this would account for the regular attendance of huge crowds, increasing daily during the fortnight. Old champions may disappear—and no one was more missed in the men's singles than J. Borotra, witness the stampede to his court when he was to play in doubles—but other champions in the making provide great interest. Stirring matches do not always materialise at the moments expected, and the standard of play may not necessarily be at its best in the finals. Thus two of the outstanding men's singles encounters were seen on the two Monday's, between J. H. Crawford and R. Menzel, and Crawford and von Cramm. Again, in the doubles the most fluctuating match and the one played out at the hottest pace took place in the semi-final when Budge and Mako recovered from two sets down to beat von Cramm and Henkel—the match of the meetting in the opinion of many.

The Triumph Of Budge

The popular estimate of relative form was vindicated when J. D. Budge, the top seeded player, won the men's singles championship. Conqueror of F. J. Perry twice last year, and the only player to win a set from the 1936 Champion at Wimbledon, he returned this year as the favourite for the title and like his predecessor was never extended to the limit in any round. It was known in some quarters that Budge was dissatisfied with his forehand drive during the second week, but he remedied this relative weakness in his well-balanced game before the final, and his magnificent form in his defeat of G von Cramm deserves to rank equally with the displays given in recent times at the All England Club by H. E. Vines, J. H. Crawford and F. J. Perry.

Budge's margin of victory over von Cramm in the final was not so overwhelming as the score 6-3 6—4 6—2 might suggest at first sight. The German put up a courageous resistance, and though he failed to win a set he demonstrated that he was in Budge's class and a worthy opponent to match his skill with the American in the last round. How close von Cramm pressed Budge is reflected more accurately in the stroke analysis of the final. He scored 50 aces to the American's 56, but against devastating driving and a more deadly service conceded 48 errors to Budge's 33.

Many object lessons are to be learned from Budge's victory in the Championship against such well-equipped stroke makers as his last four opponents—L. Hecht V. B. McGrath, F. Parker and von Cramm. The principal conclusion to be drawn is that incessant attack and the hitting of an early ball brings success in the world class on grass court play. Budge was able to maintain a deadly offensive by his steam of early-hit drives from both wings which pinned his opponents down in their corners; and he made greater use of the volley as a finishing shot in the final when he found that von Cramm was capable of prolonging the rallies.

* * *

Budge's Assets

An attacking return of service was another asset which Budge possessed and which stood him so well against von Cramm and in his doubles matches. It was considered before the men's final commenced that the two players were well matched on service. So they may have been, but Budge showed a marked superiority on the return of the German's service and was able to break it seven times during the match.

Budge's returns were placed so deep and wide that his opponent was driven well out of court and forced to stretch for his returns. In other words, Budge was hustling the German—just as Perry was wont to do in so many of his big matches—and though the American met with frequent reverses, especially when he went up court, on balance he came out on top; volleyers must expect to be passed once in a while.

Budge possessed another attribute which is essential to the champion—an important one, the faculty of anticipation. It was evident that he had made a close study of his various opponents' play, more especially that of von Cramm. He seemed able to anticipate the direction of the German's service or passing shots; he was rarely beaten outright by the service, and in the forecourt he possessed a sixth sense in moving across to make his winning interceptions.

Von Cramm's chief weakness in the final—and it was only a relative weakness compared to his strength—was that he makes his best shots when flat-footed, a position he was rarely permitted against Budge. The German was also some what slow on his feet for a player in the world-class, and this would explain the little success he met with on the volley in the final. He is not a volleyer by nature, but no doubt felt himself compelled to go in when he found that he was waging a losing game from his baseline against Budge's all-

(Continued on page 27)

DEATH OF L. CORDELL

Well-known Epsom Jockey Succumbs To Meningitis

After a short illness, Leslie Cordell, formerly a successful jockey, died at Epsom County Hospital from meningitis at the age of 25

He served his apprenticeship with Stanley Wootton at Epsom, and soon made his mark as a keen and conscientious jockey, and a sound judge of pace.

He went to France in 1930 as first jockey to Mr. Edward Esmond, but met with an accident at football and was out of the saddle for a long time.

Increasing weight caused his retirement from riding in public, and for the last year or two he had been doing riding work for Stanley Wootton.

He won the Ashstead Selling Plate at Epsom last year on Golden Fairy II., whose weight of 9st. 4lb enabled him to take the mount.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD TWICE BROKEN

The Frenchman, Jacques Cartonnet, using the "butterfly" stroke on August 9, at Toulouse, broke the world's 100 metres breast-stroke record in one minute nine seconds. The record was previously held by Higgins (U. S. A.) who accomplished a timing of one minute ten seconds in March last year.

BROKEN AGAIN

The Russian, Boit Chenko, broke the world's ordinary breast stroke 100 metres record in one minute eight and eight-tenths seconds. Chenko accomplished his feat in Paris.

M. C. C. CAP FOR ESSEX 'KEEPER

T. Wades, the Essex wicket-keeper, who assisted the M.C.C. side while on holiday in Australia last winter, has been awarded a touring team cap by the Marylebone club.

THE WORLD'S BEST GROUND

Plans have been prepared to make the famous Sydney cricket ground the best equipped in the world.

A big new stand for members has just been completed at a cost of £80,000.

Now it is proposed to spend a further £50,000 on modern training equipment, reading, cards, billiards room, and even an area for dancing.

ENGLAND'S CYCLING TEAM

For the world's cycling championships, which commence at Copenhagen on Aug. 21, England will be represented by C. B. Helps (Poly. C.C.), winner of the N.C.U. sprint championships last year, and Ray Hicks (Belle Vue) in the amateur sprint, and by J. Fancourt and J. Holmes, both of Yorkshire R.C., in the amateur road race.

WINGFIELD SCULLS DRAW

P. H. Jackson (London R.C.), winner for the past two years, is drawn against R. Hope (Thames R.C.) in the first heat of the Wingfield Sculls, regarded as the amateur championship of the Thames.

In the second heat E. W. Wingate (Vesta) meets T. H. Tyler (Thames). Heats will be rowed on July 26, and the final two days later.

IRISH OAKS SURPRISE

Sol Speranza, an 8 to 1 chance, won the Irish Oaks, run over 1½ miles, at The Curragh, by 1/2 a length from Strong Wheat (20 to 1), who beat Morning Dew (5 to 1) into third place by 3/4 of a length. Black Lashes, the odds-on favourite, finished fifth. Seven ran.

An Irish candidate was canvassing the vote of a very pious constituent, who presently interrupted the would-be member's persuasions with: "Sir, my kingdom is not of this world."

"Well, never mind," said the candidate "perhaps you have a vote as a lodger."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of August 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Tandem Bicycle "Immoral"

Chinese Magistrate Snorts At Iron Steed And Says Two Sexes Shouldn't Go Riding Together

Shanghai's one and only tandem bicycle still continues to be a matter of considerable agitation. The police of the three municipalities here haven't decided what to do with the thing, for bicycles built-for-two possess no clearly defined status in Shanghai, says the "Shanghai Times."

The owner of this contraption, Mr. Kyat Tong, has been near the talons of the law a half dozen times since the question was last raised. A serious development in connection with the whole affair is that the Chinese authorities are beginning to object to Mr. Tong's bicycle on moral grounds. They say that it isn't right that persons of opposite sex should share a bicycle together.

The other day one of Mr. Tong's henchmen was pedalling out Kiangwan way when he was accosted by a member of the gendarmerie of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The unfortunate fellow had a comely Chinese miss as his partner of the day, and the two were bundled off to the police station with their tandem bicycle in tow.

"It is morally indecent for a boy and girl to ride together," proclaimed the law.

"But I am an educated man," retorted Mr. Tong's young friend. And in order to prove this he displayed an insignia on his hat band proclaiming the fact that it had come from one of the best foreign houses in Shanghai.

Even this almost overwhelming indication that the culprit was, after all, a man of high station failed to convince the magistrate. Again he loudly snorted his disapproval of tandem bicycles.

MATTER IS DEBATED.

"What is the difference between a man and a woman on a bicycle and a man and a woman in an automobile?" cried the youg man with a renewed enthusiasm.

This caused the magistrate to beetle his brow and it was a couple of seconds before he could find words whereby to express himself.

"Well," mused the magistrate, "when two people are riding in an automobile you can only see their heads."

"Then I suppose you can't see the legs of a farmer and his wife as they are trundled along some country road in a wheelbarrow?"

This so non-plussed His Honour that the case was promptly dismissed and the young couple allowed to go on their way.

British Medicos Denounce "Criminal Insanity" Of War

The British Medical Association at a meeting in Belfast last month decided by an overwhelming majority to press for an international section under the health organisation of the League of Nations to deal with the psychology of war.

A suggestion that the Council should appoint a committee to consider and report on the psychological causes of war was rejected, says the "News Chronicle".

Dr. J. Nunan (Sheffield), proposing the motion, said that they were all agreed that war was barbarous, futile and always disastrous to victor and vanquished alike.

Was organised humanity prepared to admit that they had no better way of settling quarrels?

MASS INSANITY

Their task was to educate mass humanity away from war.

Mr. H. Caiger (Sheffield), seconding, declared: "War is the criminal insanity of humanity, and if our profession has to do with mental disorder, and if psychology comes within the province of our profession, then we have to deal with the psychology of war."

For six years the Netherlands Medical Association had been dealing with the problem, and it appealed to them to help. The Netherlands Association felt that if they would do so other associations would certainly follow, and the result would be a strong international movement.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I had to go last Monday at the Alexandra Docks No. 18 to see off a friend of mine who had to sail for Hong Kong per M.V. "Victoria." There was usual rush on the boat. Some were busy chatting with their friends, some were speaking business topics, some engaged in making themselves comfortable. . . . . And at last came the time of parting—that was indeed worth seeing!

Imagine your nearest relative, your dearest friend going on board the ship to a foreign country, where he would remain for a pretty long period, and where you would be able to write and receive replies from him after so many days . . . what would your feelings be at the time of parting with him? I stayed away at the docks just to read the human nature from that point of view.

On the right was a batch of Europeans singing "rowdy" songs, and on the left was a group of Indian ladies chanting "sweet" melodies. What a difference there was in their ways of expressing their feelings. But all came from within their hearts, I am sure! Many had put garlands in their friends' and relatives' necks, and many had presented bouquets into their hands.—Now you could see them being thrown away into the sea by the sailors

The garlands and bouquets may have been forgotten; but sure enough, the sound of the music must have been ringing into the ears of the hearers long after they left the shores of our country. The best parting song that the group of ladies sang to their friends or relatives who were on the boat was the song of "Vande Mataram." This song shall remind to them their duties to the Motherland: This song shall not allow them to forget Her, wherever they are!

* * *

PRIZE WINNERS

In the last picture-completing competition, prizes of rupee one each have been awarded to:—

(1) Sis. Khalida Sultana (Hyderabad, Deccan) and Bro. R. V. Sitaram (Dadar, Bombay).

Small consolation prizes also have been despatched to many. We shall feel obliged if the prizes are kindly acknowledged by the receivers.

It may be brought to the notice of our young competitors that most of them are not awarded the prizes only because they do not send their entries in accordance with the competition rules. So we hope they will be more careful in future.

IN THE STREET

(By Shewak Bhojraj)

The test of good conduct is our behaviour to others. Here are some samples of manners in the street that were observed the other day within a few minutes.

An unpleasant-looking man, cleaning up in a public-house, came out and threw a lot of untidy paper into the gutter as if the gutter were a dustbin, leaving it thus to be blown wherever the wind might take it.

A nice girl came along with a bag of something she had just bought, and threw out the paper from the bag as she passed along.

A boy came along eating an orange, throwing the peel on the pavement for somebody to slip on, and add to the long list of people have been injured by such carelessness.

Only a two-minute wait in a street, and three passers-by forgetful of what manners required of them. But this was in a town, and the observer thought "The country is better than that," as he motored out to the country-side.

Almost as if summoned by the thought, a village boy appeared, and picked up a stone and threw it at the car. Perhaps it might have cost the man a hundred rupees; perhaps the loss of an eye; but the boy ran off like a little coward, caring nothing. Now why should any of these things be? The first act was vulgar; the second was thoughtless; the third was cruel; the fourth was savage.

Is it not strange that our manners should not, in the year 1936, have advanced beyond the stage that these four actions represent? Where in them does thoughtfulness for others find a place? Nay, each of them, either consciously or unconsciously, is an act of hostility against others.

We mention them here as a reminder—particularly to those who have, as parents or teachers, the training of the young in their hands—that the very simplest elements of manners have yet in many cases to be taught, although, thanks partly to certain children's organsations and also to the tone that is prevalent in good schools, no general charge can be made against the children without injustice.

But a great deal more remains to be done toward making considerate manners a truly national habit. We should like to see a day set apart in every school for

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

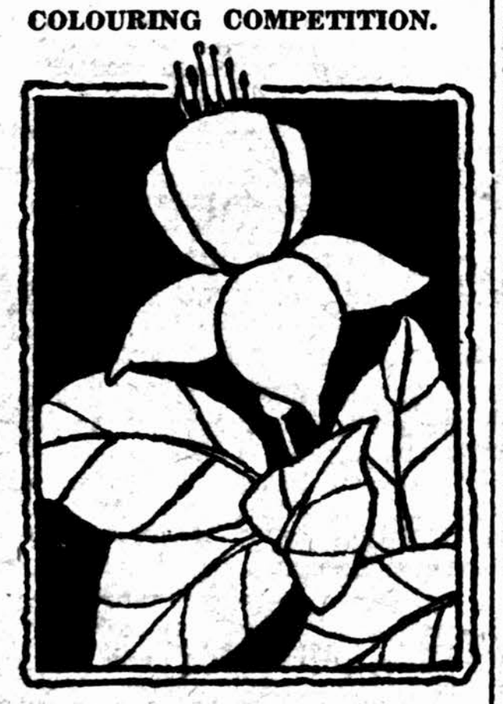
.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

"HARD WORKER."
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla).

COLOURING COMPETITION.



Colour this pretty picture with either paints or crayons, and when you have done it, paste it to a post card; add your name, age, full address, and mention whether boy or girl. Then send the card to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so that it reaches him within a fortnight from today.

All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the A.-I. Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number, and the others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

AN AUTHOR.
(Photo by S. M. Banerji).

A SAILOR.
(Photo by N. N. Deal).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

a talk on manners in the street, and we should like to see every boy and girl and every man and woman on their honour to remember, when out in public places, that the streets belong to all of us, and that we should be at our best in them, helping to keep them sweet and clean and beautiful.— "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

* * *

THE CURIOSITY CORNER
(By Jacob Isaacs)

1. The Railroad Beetle (curujo) carries green head-lights and a red tail light (West Indies).

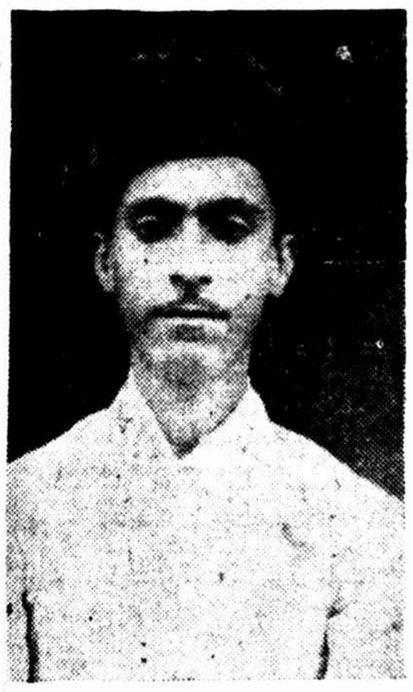
2. The lamp of the Little Baker in Venice has been burning continuously for 425 years.

3. John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home" never had a home!

4. Fish which has its "heart in its mouth"—the smelt.

5. Lake Montith is the only "lake" in Scotland. The others are all called "Locks."

6. Indian chronology is based on a die of 4 sides. The die represents the tola Hindu Time (Kalpa) consisting of 4 Yugas, which vary in length in accordance with the numbers on the side of a die.



Mr. Mohd. Bin Kassim Kazi, an enthusiastic member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, in Sind.

The first Yuga (the ace) contains 432,000 years, the second (dence) 864 000 years, and the 3rd and 4th increase in the same rates. After 4,320,000 years which exhaust the die elapses, the world perishes to be re-born for another Kalpa.

* * * *

WHAT AM I?
(By Jagu T. Butani)

1. I am a word of 5 letters of which the first three make one worthless by depriving one of his intellect and the last three keep back water. The whole is a courteous form of address. I am the same if you read me from the left or the right side.

2. I am a town in France, behead me and I become a river in Asia.

3. My first is the region of moon, my second is that which moves light bodies and is even felt by us, my last 3 letters mean a liquor. On the whole I am a famous bird loved by all.

4. I come once in a minute but twice in a moment.

5. A word of 3 cyllables can you find,
That has in it the 26 letters combined?

6. Read out BLAAHLDAA, and you will find one of the chief centres of the Hindu pilgrimage in India.

7. Will you not always see me in grass?

8. I am a word of four letters. Behead me, I will be on the head of the western nation. Behead me again, I will become a preposition.

9. My second cannot exist without my first. My whole comes once a week.

10. I am the destiny of all early things. Name me in two letters.

The following are the solutions of the above riddles:—

1. Madam, 2. Namur, 3. Nightingale, 4. Letter "M", 5. Alphabet, 6. Allahabad, 7. Ass, 8. What, 9. Sunday, 10. DK (Decay).

* * * *

CAUGHT BY PENCIL
(Sent by Bro. Purshottam)

Produce a pencil and ask your friend if he can make both ends—the top ends of course—touch the table.

He will immediately say that it is impossible.

You then pick up the pencil and touch the table first with one end and then the other, and say:

"I didn't say anything about both ends touching at the same time, did I?"

Your friend will see that he has been caught.

* * *

THE MIRROR GAME
(Sent by Sis. Mrudula)

First of all two players must be chosen from the rest. One is the leader and the other the judge, and the leader must have a small mirror.

At the word "GO!" the players must scatter as far from the leader as they can, and he must try to reflect the mirror on to one of them. If he succeeds, the judge must call "CAUGHT!" and then that player changes places with the leader.

* * *

IT'S BETTER
(Send by Bro. Ahemad)

Father (reading school report): 'But this is terrible my boy! Bottom of a class of twenty-two boys!'

Son (trying to make the best of it): 'Still dad, it's better than last month. I was bottom of thirty-five then.'

* * *

THE BIGGEST ANIMAL
(Sent by Bro. S. Sultan Ahmed)

Can you guess the biggest animal in the world? I am sure you take the elephant to be the biggest. No doubt the elephant is generally believed to be the largest animal on land, but the biggest of all the living or extinct creatures on the land or sea is the whale.

The whales are found to be exceeding 60 feet in length. In recent years since modern inventions have been brought into use for whale fishery the whales have ceased to live long and to grow big.

The African elephant is considered to be the largest animal living on land. Some of them stand eleven feet high and weigh four tons. A pair of their tusks alone were found to weigh 293 pounds.

The largest living rhinoceros is believed to weigh nearly 4 tons. The baluchitherium a monster rhinoceros is the largest known land animal of all times. It is believed to have lived in Asia some three million years ago.

It stood 18 feet high and its shoulders alone reached 13 feet from the ground, and it is supposed to have weighed from 16 to 20 tons. It is named as 'Baluchitherium' because its bones were found in Baluchistan in 1911.

* * *

LAUGH A LITTLE
(Sent by Bro. K. R. V. Nath)

Brother: 'The charge for sending by 'Book Post' is nine pies. But I have got only a blank cover, a one anna stamp and a quarter anna stamp. How am I to do this?"

Sister: 'Oh! Stick your one anna stamp on the cover, and put a minus sign, and then stick your quarter anna stamp. That becomes nine pies. O. K."

* * *

A GUESSING GAME
(Sent by Bro. Ahmad Iqbal)

Any number of players can join in this outdoor game. One player is blind-folded and then each player in turn approaches him and asks, "How many steps shall I take?" The blindfolded player then gives instructions. "Six small steps to the left, one long step to the right, two small steps to the left," or, "three long strides," etc

If the given number of steps lead a player to a hiding-place he may hide there. When each player has taken a turn in the game the blindfolded player feels his way about until he finds one of the players. He should touch the player's hands and arms and guess his or her name, and if he guesses correctly, this player has to be the one blindfolded. The game continues in the same way.

* * *

THE FLOATING SUGAR
(Sent by Sis. Eliza Phillips)

Everyone knows that when a lump of sugar is dropped into a cup of coffee or tea or a glass of lemonade it immediately sinks to the bottom.

An easy trick for the amateur magicians to perform is to make sugar float. All he has to do is to dip a piece of loaf sugar in collodin and then allow it to dry.

This in no way alters the appearance of the lump. In performing the trick the magician uses this collodin coated lump which he drops into the water.

The sugar soon melts but the collodin which retains the surface and appearance of the lump rises to the surface of the water and floats.

* * *

THE ASHADI-CHANDRA FAIR
(By Harsukhray G. Athu)

I hope, you would like to know something about a fair in Cutch, which was held in the second week of the last month, July. First I will tell you what a fair is.

A fair is "a fair contrivance, to please the children." When a great number of people—specially children—collect at a place, where some festivity is celebrated, and where pleasures and enjoyments are afforded by stalls, merry-go-rounds, or circling swings, up-and-down swings, etc.—Then, that is a fair.

The Ashadi-Chandra fair was a fair like this. This day, i.e., the new-moon day of bright-half of the month "Ashada" is celebrated in Cutch and Halar only. In Cutch, this day is also observed as New Year day according to the Cutchee Samvat of the Vikrama Era.

The people of Mandvi (Cutch) celebrate this day by going to the sea-shore. There, after worshipping the Sea-God for a few minutes, they enjoy the beautiful sight of the crescent moon at twilight, and return to enjoy the pleasure of the fair on the main road of the sea

In this fair, a majority of children is seen at stalls and in merry-go-rounds etc., because they simply like to enjoy at such a great fair!

As, before this day, we had good rains, the ground was well-washed, and the sand of the shore had got jammed. So the people enjoyed her with greater comfort. Otherwise the people, who go there, would get confused by the blowing of the sand on the sea-shore owing to strong winds.

I hope, this is enough account of the Ashadi-Chandra fair held here in Cutch Mandvi annually

---

FILL IN AND SEND IN NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

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ADDRESS .....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY

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Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

KUMARI RAJANIBAI.

Kumari Rajanibai Baburao Kale, a six-year-old girl of Bombay, who has been awarded a number of medals, cups and certificates for her cycle balance tricks and singing.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this 'Corner'

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

WITHIN THE TEMPLE

(Continued From Page 12)

during the next day. I tried to beg my way, but as soon as people saw my condition, they seemed to guess the truth and I was driven from door to door. Some even set their dogs at me. Then, one day I met a travelling agent of a Bombay brothel.

Do you wonder I fell in with his 'offer'—while I was 'fresh and new goods I was allotted to 'work in Bombay—and then when spent out I came to this evil den. The Agent had got all the profit he could out of me—now I was useless goods! I had to shift for myself and my little child for the whole of the last year. And now I am dying. I don't much mind that, but what will become of my child!"

I assured her that our Society would see to it that proper care was taken of the child. That appeared vastly to comfort her.

"And now I will go to call our doctor for a visit to you, and if he recommends we will shift you to some hospital", I told her. And I carefully took up the sleeping child.

She smiled a little enigmatically "Go brother, take care of my boy and God bless you for your kindness!"

I returned half-an-hour later. Kalyani was lying on her quilt—with a bottle of laudanum by her side—quite empty. . . As soon as she was sure her child was safe, she had sought her way out of this none too kind a world!

Is that not the only way society leaves open to the likes of her? If we tried to understand the real cause of the sin more,—and condemned the sinner less, would the world not be a better place to live in? I wonder.

(THE END.)

ALL OVER THE WORLD —

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"Ovaltine" is thus a complete and perfect food. As the family beverage for health it stands in a class by itself. *Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar, to give it bulk and to lower its manufacturing cost. Quality always tells. Insist on "Ovaltine" and reject all substitutes.*

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
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OE/188

NO MORE NOBEL PRIZES FOR GERMANS

The German Government on January 30 forbade on political grounds the future acceptance of a Nobel Prize by a German. As an alternative there has been established a "German National Prize for Art and Science," which will consist of about 100,000 marks, to be distributed annually among three deserving Germans.

It is interesting to note in this connection how many Germans have been awarded the Nobel Prize, which has been distributed almost uninterruptedly since 1901. The Nobel Prize medicine and physiology has been awarded to seven Germans; Emil Adolf von Behring, Robert Koch, Paul Ehrlich, Albertecht Kossel, Otto Meyerhof, Otto Warburg and latterly to the zoologist Hans Spemann in 1935. The chemistry prize was received by fifteen Germans, the physics prize by twelve the prize for literature by five and the peace prize by three.

This proud roster of men whose contributions to knowledge have been deemed worthy of the highest honour has now been brought to an end.

A GARIBALDI BRIGADE IN SPAIN

Anti-Fascist Italians Fight On Side Of Government

Fighting with the Loyalists in Spain is the Garibaldi Brigade, a band of Italian anti-Fascists named for the great nineteenth-century patriot and revolutionary. Last month on the 130th anniversary of Giuseppe Garbaldi's brth, anti-Fascists urging support for the brigade, cited Garibaldi's lifelong work for a united liberal Italy They recalled how his bands of volunteers stirred up trouble for the armies of Austria and France and Naples; how his famous "Redshirts" in 1860 overthrew the Neapolitan Bourbons; how he fought the temporal power of the Papacy that Rome might be the Italian capital

Garibaldi, republican at heart, accepted monarchy as an evil necessary for a united Italy But he was always a liberal. When a conservative Ministry, recognizing him as a national hero made him a gift of dol. 200,000 and a pension, Garibaldi refused both. Only when the Left came to power did he accept these tributes to his skill in revolutionary warfare.—"New York Times"

HOODED MEN LYNCH TWO NEGROES

Two young negroes named Richard Hawkins and Ernest Ponder were lynched at Tallahassee (Florida), last month.

The lynchers were white men whose heads were covered with paper bags.

They went in a body to the county gaol, where Hawkins and Ponder were held on the charge of stabbing a policeman

They took their victims to a wood, shot them and left placards on the bodies which said: "This is what will happen to negroes if they harm white people"

"Before we start playing, " said Mrs Smith, at the bridge party, "do you mind if I consult my husband on a point I'm not quite certain about?"

"Oh, certainly, dear

"Well, George, did you say two kicks, or three, for 'No trumps'?"

In The World Of Bridge

CONSERVATION OF HONORS

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

The great obstacle in the path of improvement is inability to recognise errors. East, in the hand shown below, defended as almost every player would. And he might never have known that he had aided in the fulfilment of a slam contract except for the fact that the declarer kindly (or perhaps maliciously) so informed him.

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

Release—July 25

	♠ A 9 8 ♡ 9 8 7 6 ◇ A K Q 5 ♣ 9 7	
♠ 5 4 ♡ A 4 3 2 ◇ J 9 8 6 ♣ K 8 4	North West East South	♠ 7 ♡ Q J 10 5 ◇ 7 2 ♣ Q J 6 5 3 2
	♠ K Q J 10 6 3 2 ♡ K ◇ 10 4 3 ♣ A 10	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

North's last bid was completely without justification. South's five club asking bid had demanded definite information. North was unable to employ club control and should have signed off at five spades.

West, with honors in three suits, and did not care to lay down the heart Ace, fearing that this would only result in establishing the King for the opponents. He decided to make a waiting lead of a trump. Dummy's eight won and since there was nothing to lose by trying to steal the King of hearts, declarer led one of Dummy's heart equals. East automatically played an honour and thereby started a lot of trouble for himself. West captured the singleton King with the Ace, and, on the assumption that East's heart ten meant something, returned the suit. East had to cover dummy and declarer ruffed.

The one outstanding trump was now drawn, and declarer then tried to split the diamonds. When East failed to follow to the third round, the only chance was to find that East with the third heart honor, which would permit a ruffing finesse.

The nine of hearts, therefore, was led and, although East hastily ducked in an attempt to mask his remaining honour, declareer could not be talked out of discarding his losing club. Obviously had East covered the third heart declarer would have ruffed and entered dummy with a trump, to discard on dummy's good fourth heart.

As I said before, East's play of the heart ten at the second trick was the sort of play that is habitually made but which has no logic back of it. Put yourself, dear reader, in East's position. On the lead of the heart nine from dummy the only purpose of playing the ten is to force a possible King from South. But suppose South actually has the King and another heart. It is conceivable that, if East plays the five on the nine, declarer will duck on the assumption that the Q-J-10 are all on his right? It goes without saying that such a play would be in the nature of a miracle. It would be a hundred times more sensible for declarer to put up the King on the assumption that one card, the Ace was in East's hand.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 129

	♠ 9 4 2 ♡ A 4 ◇ — ♣ K 5	
♠ 7 5 ♡ K ◇ A 9 ♣ J 10	North West East South	♠ 6 ♡ Q J ◇ K 6 ♣ Q 6
	♠ 8 ♡ 8 7 ◇ Q 10 3 ♣ A	

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 128

	♠ A 3 ♡ — ◇ A 6 5 ♣ A Q	
♠ — ♡ Q J 5 ◇ K Q ♣ K 8	North West East South	♠ 4 2 ♡ 8 ◇ — ♣ 7 6 5 4
	♠ 6 5 ♡ 6 2 ◇ 8 ♣ 9 2	

Spades are trumps. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South ruffs a heart with North's Ace of trumps, cashes the Ace of clubs and leads a low trump. West can safely discard a heart on the first trump but can not find a safe discard on the second trump. A diamond discard will set up the North hand whereas a heart or a club establishes a winner for South. This winner is forthwith cashed and squeezes West once more.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

A NEW 'STAFF OF LIFE'

Wheat—"the staff of life"—is, after all, only a grass. True, it is edible, but it is nevertheless a member of the grass family.

Now another grass has come to the forefront as a possible rival to this very useful "grass" we call wheat. It grows in Australia, and is called Mitchell grass.

Its grain is admittedly not so fine in quality as that of wheat. But scientific breeding may be able to improve it as has been the case with almost all agricultural products.

Mitchell grass claims the farmers attention because it is more amenable than wheat to poor conditions. Its roots penetrate as deep as four feet into the ground, and it spreads rapidly.

The depth of root makes it possible to grow Mitchell grass in places which suffer from drought, where wheat would quickly shrivel and die. The "spreading" quality, ensures many more ears from each grain of seed, and consequently a better crop of grain.

Mr. S. C. Varshneya, who had joined the Leeds University, England, has passed his B. Sc. Final in Honours. He had taken his L.M.E. Honours from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

BIRTH OF A NEW ATOMIC PARTICLE

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, of California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize physicist, and his colleague, Dr. Seth H. Neddermeyer, have together written, in the current issue of "Physical Review," the "birth announcement" of a new atomic particle.

Yet unnamed, the particle is considered intermediate in weight between the two simplest hitherto known, the electron and the proton. The electron has a negative electrical charge, and the proton carries the positive charge. A footnote to the announcement indicates that a close race for priority in the matter of sponsorship for the new particle finds Drs. J. C. Street and E. C. Stevenson of Harvard also in the running.

MECHANICAL "EARTHQUAKES"

For the construction of the new German motor roads, a machine has been developed known as the "Vi-Bromax". Unlike other road-building machines, which beat down the construction material with pressure from above, and in so doing often cause it to break up, this apparatus sets the material in a sort of to and fro movement by oscillating blows made at high frequency, which movement affects the material for a considerable surrounding area and to a considerable depth. Just as sand can be compressed in a glass by shaking it violently, this machine develops a centrifugal force equivalent to 5,000 kilograms, each small particle of material being compressed more closely against the particles next to it, thus leaving between the several particles a minimum amount of empty space.

RESEMBLANCE LOST WHEN TWINS SEPARATE

Twins don't remain alike very long, if they don"t stay together. This is the conclusion derived from a study of many pairs of twins, both identical and non-identical, by a three-man research team at the University of Chicago.

Prof. Horatio Newman, Prof. Frank Freeman and Prof. Karl Holzinger find that when two members of a pair of identical twins grow up in strongly different social and educational surroundings, they grow more apart as years go by and eventually come to be quite unlike each other. Some of the twins under consideration had been reared together, others had been separated in infancy by various circumstances and thus brought up in separation.

Why Should Modern Women Continue Marrying Men?

(By P. N. MOHILE)

I have made a wonderful discovery—a discovery that I feel is bound to have world-wide repurcussions. After mature reflection I have come to the conclusion that in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Seven, I see absolutely no reason why modern women should continue to marry men!

Nowadays, a woman no longer requires a man to earn for her. And as for protection and all that, between you and me I am afraid that it is we menfolk who will ultimately have to apply for some sort of protection against the doings of our modern wives—their depredations at the fashion shops and stores and the consequent piles of bills that greet us all, on our return home. I despair of even the Congress Government—national as it is—undertaking such a badly required measure, for aren't most of our Ministers also married! They may dare to oppose the British Government, but I have grave doubts, as to how many of them would dare to oppose their wives!

Besides this custom of women marrying men—isn't it extremely old, and therefore wrong. Our mothers married men, our grandmothers did it, our great, great grandmothers also did the same. If modern women, continue to marry mere men, where's the novelty—where's our modernity? We must get rid of everything that has the least appearance of being old—to be properly modern!!

Children—Out Of Fashion!

Love and home is, of course, all nonsense to a modern woman. And children are completely out of fashion. To be caught having a child is worse than to be caught removing the spoons from your friend's dinner-table. In the latter case the modern women will give it some big psychological name—call it 'kleptomania'—call you a 'poor dear' and let you go at that—but, if you are caught having a child, inspite of all the pills and pastes and pastiles of birth-control-well, there is no excuse for you!!.

Besides, what man can understand a woman? Even sage Bhartrihari failed to divine the mind of a woman! Why should a perfectly modern woman continue to marry such a stupid being as a mere man?

And, here comes the modern woman's dilemma. Thoughtless Nature created only two sexes—d—n it! It ought to have realised that modern women always want a change—in everything, from a dress to a husband!

In the heart of their hearts, I think modern women are thinking of sending a deputation to modern scientists, calling upon them to invent for a modern woman an ideal being whom they can marry. He must not be a man—he must not be a woman—he must not want love—he must not require a home—and above all he must never, never be able to beget a child—that terror of the brave modern woman!

But all inventions require time. And until that happy millennium dawns, I suspect that modern women will still continue to marry us poor, mere men—for who else will pay their bills, hear their curtain-lectures in silence, and allow them to lord it over us, in the home?

Not another woman surely—it must be a mere man!

That is why modern women still continue to marry men, I suppose!!

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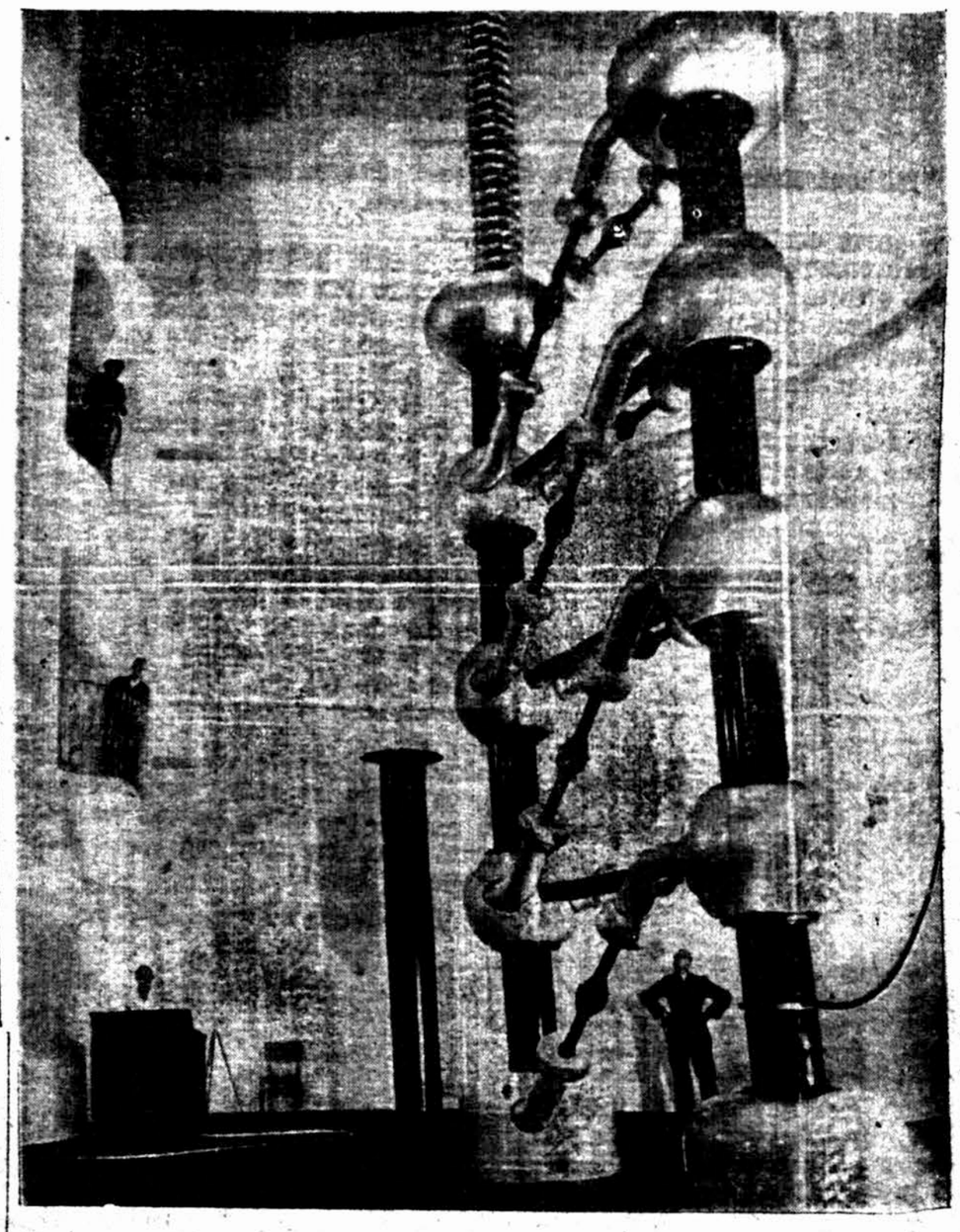
7910

WHERE ATOMS ARE CRUMBLING DAILY



While the world trembles before the advance roars of what is feared to be another European conflict, a quiet war goes on within the walls of the Emperor Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin, as a group of scientists gather round a peculiar machine almost fifty feet high. These men are engrossed in the smashing of the atom and every day, with the use of over three million volts of electricity they are doing so. The experiments, all part of science's unending battle to harness the power within the atom, are being conducted under the direction of Prof. Peter Debye, probably the world's outstanding physicist. A windowless tower, 135 feet high houses the "diabolical machine" that handles man-made lightning. Photo shows the gigantic atom-smasher, 50 feet high, which handles over three million volts of electricity. Note its height compared with that of a man.

WHEN BRITONS LIVED IN CAVES AND DUG HOLES IN EARTH

Relics Of 5,000 Years Ago

Three thousand years before Christ, when Britons went forth from their caves into the open air, they dug holes in the earth of basin shape, and covered them with boughs of trees.

Relics of these pit dwellings have been discovered in a field at Farnham, only a few feet from the surface, says the "News Chronicle" correspondent.

Mr. W. F. Rankine, a local schoolmaster who is an enthusiastic archaeologist suspected the presence of the dwellings.

Dr. Graham Clark, of Cambridge University, was called in and excavation work began. Dr. Clark unearthed the dwellings.

In one of the pits was found a fire-blackened hearth and many flints which the ancient Britons used in heating water and cooking.

They obtained water from a nearby spring, which is still in existence, and heated it in skins by dropping hot flints into them.

Hundreds of delicately fashioned flint implements used for catching fish and for making spear-heads were also found.

Dr. Clark told me that the dwellings represented the earliest house known in Western Europe. They were the earliest type of artificial dwelling.

Little Bobby was sitting with his mother in church during the wedding of her eldest daughter. Halfway through the service, he noticed his mother crying.

"Why are you crying, mummy?" he asked. "It's not your wedding."

Spray **FLIT**—*the deadly enemy of insects*

Don't expose yourself to mosquitoes and malaria by using weak "insecticides"!

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

FLIT always KILLS!

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, Deputy-Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

BREED MORE FASCISTS

Il Duce's Exhortation To Italian Mothers

Premier Mussolini on June 20, called upon the women of Italy to fulfil their patriotic duties as breeders of future generations of Fascist Empire builders.

Addressing 60,000 feminine Fascists, Mussolini declared Italy's future was in the hands of the Fascist mothers. Rotarians, including a group from Canada heard Mussolini's 10-minutes' speech.

The women came to Rome to attend an exposition devoted to accomplishments of Mussolini's regime in aid of mothers, care of children, and protection of the race.

"As Italian women and Fascists, you have your duties," he told them. "You must be the guardians of the home and the imprint of your solicitude and love should be stamped on your sons. The generations necessary for the defence of the Empire are in your hands."

The Truth in Your Horoscope

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Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances Love-affairs Friends, Enemies, Lotteries Travels, Changes Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc have astounded educated people the world over GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight

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"HAPPIEST MARRIAGES ARE SECOND MARRIAGES"

Men Seek Blondes Who Talk Like Brunettes And Act Like Redheads

"Every single woman that I ever knew is a puzzle to me," wrote Thackeray in "Mr Brown's Letters."

Perhaps it is because widowers are fond of solving puzzles that so many of them turn to single women, not widows, when they make their second trip to the altar, says the "Literary Digest."

Such, at least, is a plausible deduction from a survey of the subject made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company showing that 45.5 per cent of widowers who remarry take spinsters for wives.

Debt—"The world owes a lot to spinsters," says the Rev. Clinton C. Cox of Chicago, "and it is about time to recognize it." Setting action to words, he preached a sermon at the Drexel Park Presbyterian Church, entitled "Tribute to Spinsters."

"Some of the finest things in history have been done by unmarried women," he began, and "I give you eight old maids":

1. Florence Nightingale the saint of modern nursing.
2. Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross
3. Jane Addams, noted social worker and founder of Hull House
4. Christabel Pankhurst, organizer of the British women's suffrage movement.
5. Susan B. Anthony, organizer of American women's suffrage movement.
6. Mary Lon, pioneer in the education of women in America and founder of Mount Holyoke College.
7. Queen Elizabeth of England.
8. Miriam, sister of Moses, who devoted her life to her family.

Any woman can get married if she wishes to, but it takes willpower to remain a spinster—willpower or greater interest in a career than in a man

Welfare—The question of marriage in general interests Mrs. Nelle Stull, president and founder of a national organization interested in the welfare of widows and widowers, who is convinced that "the happiest marriages are second marriages, for real loves comes only in the second marriage."

She admits to 15,000 proposals herself and believes that she is "the only woman in the world who can honestly keep a secret."

While Mrs. Stull contends that men (she does not say gentlemen) still prefer blondes, "what they really want is a girl who looks like a blonde, talks like a brunette and acts like a redhead," she says. As for young boys—bachelors—"they want good looks, health, a good figure, a girl with a job and money." Old men, on the other hand, "want women who can satisfy their vanity and who will flatter and baby them."

"Women" she adds, "want a meal-ticket excitement and caveman stuff." Breaking down the generalization, she states that middle-aged women look for "moderate comfort and companionship."

LOVE PHILTRE TO KEEP MILLIONAIRE'S AFFECTIONS

Toads In Bottles And Stuffed Owls Stocked By Fortune Teller

Miss "Baby" Siegfried Knudsen, a beautiful Swedish blonde, who was born in Manchester, was awarded £460 damages by a Paris court against Mme. de Tanis, a fashionable fortune teller, from from whom she had had "love philtres" and "magic portions."

The court severely condemned Mme. de Tanis, and fined her £23 on the ground that her charge of £140 a visit to Miss Knudsen constituted fraud, writes the "Sunday Express".

Miss Knudsen complained that Madame de Tanis had had £14,000 from her for the potions, which were designed to retain the love of the Baron Jean Empain, thirty-three-year-old Belgian millionaire whom Miss Knudsen hoped to marry.

Police who visited the home of Mme. de Tanis (whose real name is Soudre), found all kinds of magical apparatus, including incense, crystals, toads in bottles, and stuffed owls.

Mme. de Tanis, a stout, alert-faced woman, told the examining magistrate that her clients included some of the crowned heads of Europe and many leading personalities in French society

When Miss Knudsen first brought her case Baron Jean Empain said, during a visit to London: "I never loved Miss Knudsen: I am through with her."

MADLY IN LOVE

Miss Knudsen, who is twenty-six, and the daughter of a shipping magnate, told the British United Press:—

"I was introduced to Mme. de Tanis by a boy friend. Her appearance is not impressive, but I did not mind as I was madly in love with the Baron six years ago.

"I made frequent visit to Mme. de Tanis when I was in Paris, in between my travels to Hollywood, Hawaii and Tahiti

"She told me a great deal which came true and gave me white powders to make it certain that I would marry my fiance.

"It was not his money that attracted me, but himself. I was only twenty when I met him. I did not mind then how much I paid the fortune-teller."

INTERNATIONALS

Thirty-one pickpockets were arrested at the Paris International Exhibition They include five Frenchmen, six Algerians five Poles, three Turks, three Greeks, three Spaniards, one Rumanian, four Italians and one Jugo-Slav

GIRLS TO DON MILITARY DRESS

Program Of Studies For Philippines Co-eds

Co-eds of the University of the Philippines will soon be requested to wear the white uniform of the war nurses, and will be in actual field activities as a feature of the military course for the university women.

Major F. Reyes, commandant of the U. P. military science department has drafted tentative plans for women's participation in military training. He suggested that women study citizenship, practical nursing and first aid, canteen management, recreational activities, and relief work.

CHILDREN'S DANGEROUS AGE

One to five is the dangerous age for children, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, told the Royal Sanitary Institute's Congress at Birmingham.

Children were then highly susceptible to lasting physical and mental damage from many external causes.

The first need was to make proper medical care available for them and their mothers

"We cannot be satisfied when we find that more than 16 per cent. of children entering school require treatment for some disease or defect," declared Mr. Shakespeare.

MISS ANATOMY

Whether a transparent woman is better box-office than an opaque one with detachable plaster organs is a problem to which the New York Museum of Science and Industry will soon have the answer. The museum in five months attracted 350,000 customers to view its transparent woman. now it has a plaster "Miss Anatomy" on display every hour, on the hour, with a master of ceremonies to tell all about the liver, stomach, lungs and 100 other parts as they are progressively removed. Museum workers can even unhitch a leg muscle, take her heart apart and lift half her brain out of her cranium

Good health makes Life a delight, indeed!

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH BY TAKING LODHRA

Best Cure for all Ladies' Ills.

Agents:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess St., Bombay.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

RADIO IN MEDICINE

Short-Wave Sets Heat Tissues, Helping Patients Fight Ills

The Columbia University Press publishes the first adequate review, though not the first discussion, in English, of short-wave therapy Its author is Dr. Tibor de Cholnoky, associate in surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School (Columbia) and a fellow of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Short-wave therapeutic machines are really radio sets. They send out waves which, as they penetrate the body, heat the tissues. Their application in therapeutics is the direct result of the work done by Wagner-Jaureg in treating paresis and syphilis by giving a patient malarial fever. The short wave sets are actually fever machines, which do away with the use of malaria.

Says Dr. de Cholnoky: "Short-waves vitalize, directly or indirectly the pathological focus and support the weakened tissues. They combat the invading disease organisms within the pathological focus, either by creating a less favourable medium for the growth of bacterial life, or by promoting the accumulation at the disease area of the defensive reserves of the body."

Among maladies which have yielded to short-waves are rheumatoid and arthritic conditions, injuries to bones, joints nerves and soft tissues circulatory disturbances sinus infections and lung pathology (except tuberculosis).—"New York Times."

FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Housing And Nutrition As Important Factors Of Control

Tuberculosis.....occurs most frequently in persons who are badly housed, who live under conditions of overcrowding and whose earnings are frequently inadequate to secure more than the bare necessaries of life. The occurrence of tuberculosis in its turn increases the poverty of the family still more and the unfavourable conditions become intensified, thus reducing the chances of recovery for the patient and increasing the probability of the spread of infection to other members of the household.—Sir ARTHUR MACNATTY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

"Inspite of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Koch three years later (after Dr. Milroy wrote about tuberculosis in 1879) it is clear that pulmonary tuberculosis is still one of the major problems of medicine," begins Dr. P. M. D'Archy Hart, M.D., Camb., F.R.C.P., Lond. of the University College Hospital, London, in delivering this year's Milroy lecture before the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Although it is a fact that tuberculosis, like several other deadly diseases, has come under some degree of control and its ravages in civilized communities have undergone proportionate reduction with improved hygiene and measures of public health, the medical statistics easily establish its existence as a standing menace. In England and Wales alone, it causes 25,000 deaths annually and accounts for 5 per cent of deaths from all diseases inspite of the local authorities spending £4,000,000 or 7 per cent of their total expenditure in combating the scourge. It is a remarkable feature of its incidence in this area that the young men and women between 15 and 24 years are more susceptible to it than to any other disease: the death-rate in this is about two-thirds of that of all other diseases. In our country, as Dr. Muthu has rightly characterised it, it has the unique distinction of being a 'national disease' the spread of which is systematically helped by conditions of chronic malnutrition.

Any competent medical view of this disease, therefore, is bound to be of interest to us in so far as it indicates the possibilities of control in the light of recent knowledge of the subject. The Milroy lecturer, after analysing the British situation, notes a decline in mortality which he says "began in this country before any specific measures were taken against the disease, and has been accompanied by a substantial decline in the mortality from all other diseases taken together.'. Improvement in social conditions must be considered to be a factor of the greatest importance in the control of tuberculosis and the findings of all authorities arising out of examination of medical statistics of recent years confirm this view. Preventive measures are far more important than merely remedial in effectively checking this disease and the improvement of the conditions of life of the mass of the people constitutes the first important measure in prevention.

Social Factors

The Milroy lecturer points out that the social factors that affect the incidence of tuberculosis are: housing, nutrition and fatigue; and clothing, heating and hygiene. Housing conditions and undernourishment are perhaps the main factors in the local incidence of the disease and if these could be improved the disease could be checked to a very great extent because overcrowding is mainly responsible for the spread of the disease by contact with the spacing and dosage of what is known as droplet infection. Even a casual survey in our city's slum areas which are the primary breeding grounds of this and several other deadly diseases could easily prove the truth of this statement. Housing conditions affect both the certainty of infection and the course of the disease after it is contracted. Bad housing, as a rule, goes hand in hand with under-nourishment as both arise from conditions of poverty and these, in our case, are not confined to the working-class or the peasantry in district areas but cover practically the huge bulk of the Indian population. The recent experiments of Corry Mann, Orr, Clark, Leighton and McKinlay prove the importance of the role nutrition plays in resistance not merely to tuberculosis but to all diseases and maintenance of general health. Orr, more than any other worker, has done a great deal in defining and optimal diet that could safeguard the individual against the onslaught of disease and ensure normal good health with its natural resistance to disease.

The problem, therefore, of tuberculosis is the problem of raising of the general level of the standard of living. While recognising this need the Medical Research Council last year stressed another aspect of the problem:

> It is undoubtedly true that, even if there were abundant money for good expenditure in every household, ignorance and stupidity would often prevent the maxmum nutrition benefits from being obtained, as they certainly do in many of the houses of the well-to-do at present.

But the need of greater accessibility to nutrients with the strengthening of the purchasing power of the population remains much more urgent than that of the kind of educative propaganda mentioned here.

DANGER IN THUMB-SUCKING

Don't let your child suck its thumbs for the habit may lead to skin eruptions such as eczema. Dr. H. A. Dixon, of Toronto, told the Canadian Medical Association recently

Saliva is a skin irritant which will cause maceration of the skin, said Dr. Dixon, attached to the skin clinic of the Hospital for Sick Children Toronto. He gave a survey of a large number of cases handled during the year

The three most common diseases treated might be classified in a group by dermatologists as eczema, he said. Lesions were due to external irritants, irritants acting on a delicate skin, a skin that later in life might or might not, react in a similar manner, he said.

"In my opinion the most common irritant is saliva," Dr. Dixon said. 'Due to repeated wetting of the cheeks and hands from drolling and from sucking the fingers, the skin becomes macerated.

'The next most common irritant is wool, worn as a bonnet or a jacket and acting as a direct irritant to the neck and cheeks. Soap and water, a wet pillow, wet bedding clothing washed with chipped or powdered soap, clothing washed with one of the common bleaching solutions, are all common sources of irritation.'

The fashion of wearing lighter underclothing has resulted in a striking falling off in the number of cases of pityriasis rosea, frequently caused by wearing of unwashed suits of fleece-lined under-clothing, he said

DO DOCTORS WRITE BADLY ON PURPOSE?

Do doctors write illegibly just to annoy lay people?

Mr. A. Seaton, speaking at the Conference of Approved Societies in London suggested that they do.

"There seems to be an idea on the part of doctors that we lay people must be put to as much trouble as possible," he said.

He complained of delays caused by having to write to the Ministry of Health to ask what the writing meant in reports given by the Ministry's medical experts.

It was decided to ask for typewritten reports of medical examinations.

FAT WOMEN BEWARE

Fat women run risks in having babies according to Drs. Harry B. Mathews and Maurice G Der Brucke of Brooklyn, N. Y who found serious complications in three-fourths of 200-pound expectant mothers. A third of them had high blood pressure; another third, kidney disease; nearly half suffered from swellings.

CURE FOR COLD

Cure for cold recommended by Dr. Irwin G. Spiesman and Lloyd Arnold (University of Illinois College of Medicine) Take a warm bath in the morning. Follow it with cold wetting. Avoid sweets, fats, starches. Walk an hour in the open air every day regardless of weather. Don't worry

WORLD DOCTORS' CONGRESS IN BERLIN

The Third International Congress for advanced medical study will be held in Berlin from August 21 to 24. On the first day Dr. Gerhard Wagner will address the Congress on the position of the doctor in the New Germany. One of the most important sessions will take place on August 24, when the Congress will discuss the problem of fighting cancer.

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BIRTH CONTROL

Safe and surest medicine for easy Birth Control. No rules or restriction and non-injurious. Money back guarantee. Price permanent Rs. 5 and Temporary Rs. 3. SRI SWAMI & CO., Panchpota, Bengal (B. C.).

MUSIC by the YARD

YOU now can buy your music by the yard, the hundred yards, or even by the mile—if you love music to that extent. Here is the latest thing in canned radiograms. The inventors have used the sound-on-ribbon system. It is bought in a reel, looking like movie reels.

Television Sets Cheaper

Simplification Reduces Bulk and Increases the Size of the Images

TELEVISION receiving sets have been simplified by reducing the number of controls from 14 to 10. The number of tubes has been reduced from 33 to 26, thereby simplifying tuning and lowering production costs.

The first television pictures occupied a screen one and one-half by two inches, entirely too small for practical show purposes. By careful experimentation the pictures, as projected, have been gradually increased in size. Today they are seven and one-half by ten inches. To see them clearly, every spectator must be seated not more than five feet from the screen. Engineers are now working out a solution to the problem of how to present television picture as large as the movie projections shown in theaters.

The cathode ray tube, or "eye," of the receiver looks like a milk-colored eyeball 12 inches in diameter. It costs $100 and has a life duration of one thousand hours before burning out. Engineers are seeking to prolong the life of this tube and at the same time to reduce its production cost in order to bring television sets down below the present prices, which range from $300 to $600.

New Purification Method Is a Boon to Asthma Sufferers

DR. PHILLIP THOMAS, of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, New York, is photographed here demonstrating the electric static air filter, a new development in research work. Asthma, hay fever and bronchial sufferers may find the filter a boon.

Unlike the music that "goes round and around," the smoke that Doctor Thomas is blowing into the new gadget does not come out as such. The filter changes, electrically, all solid particles in the reeking vapor, and by means of electrical attraction, precipitates them out into the air.

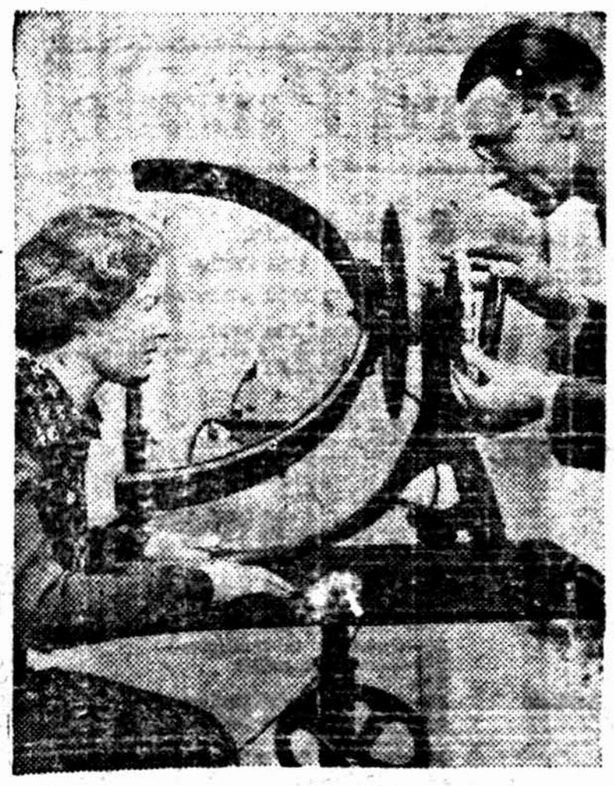
This new idea of filtration is said to be 100 per cent perfect.

"ICE CARTON" PROTECTS FLOWERS

FOLLOWING the application of the old principle that water liberates heat as it freezes, United States Government scientists announce the discovery of a new process for shipping fresh flowers in near zero weather.

A package of roses, sweet peas, gardenias, carnations and buttercups was prepared in Los Angeles for shipment by air to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Newspapers which had soaked up about ten pounds of water were wrapped around the flowers, which were then packed in a box which, in turn, was wrapped with wax paper and heavy wrapping. These served to keep the moisture and heat in.

The water-soaked papers froze, but inside the box the temperature never went below 32 degrees. The flowers arrived looking fresh and bright.



NEW TEST for Motorists

WHEN you are driving a motor car, do you know how to keep an eye on the front and still watch carefully to note what is approaching on your right and left? You may think you do, but the Scientype Perimeter will tell the examiner whether you do or not. It is a new machine designed especially to test and measure the extent of the ability of motorists to look sideways while driving straight ahead. It is shown in operation in photo at left.

MILESTONES of SCIENCE

Motor car tires equipped with bells have been invented in England. The bell rings when the air pressure drops below par.

The 1937 model paper making machines, equipped with all the latest improvements, are capable of turning out a mile of paper a minute.

Orange pulp, once considered of no further use after the juice had been extracted from the orange, is now being used in tempering high grade steel.

Outside house paint in rolls, to be applied like wall paper, will be on the market within the next few months. It is now undergoing weathering tests.

The State University of Iowa has been conducting a series of laboratory tests the results of which indicate that brain waves may be used like finger prints for identification.

The U. S. Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., has a new testing machine to determine stresses by pull. It is capable of exerting a pull of 1,500,000 pounds and can snap the thickest cable ropes like thread.

The newest bicycle brake is air-cooled. It has only one internal moving part, aside of ball-bearings, in pedaling and no internal moving parts, except the bearings, while coasting. A triple-flange design provides a large cooling surface. One "shot" of grease every 1,000 miles is sufficient.

The Interborough subway cars in New York City are equipped with a special type of brake shoe which saves wear and tear on car wheels but wears away ten tons of brake shoes daily. It will cost the subway system $200,000 a year for new brake shoes, but this represents an enormous saving in car wheels.

Ribbons of frozen water stream from a new ice-making machine which has just been placed on the market. The ice is formed in a revolving cylinder inside the refrigerating apparatus and comes out in flakes one-eighth of an inch thick and one inch wide.

SWEDES NOW VOTE BY BUTTON

Machine Tabulates and Photographs Results

THE Swedish National Parliament has installed a modern electric voting system by which the votes of the 150 members of the Senate are accurately counted in 20 seconds and those of the 230 members of the House in 30 seconds.

On the desk of each member are two buttons, one for voting "Aye" and the other for "Nay." On one wall is a chart indicating the seat and name of each member. Above the name are four bulbs—green for "Aye," red for "Nay," white for "not voting," and a smaller red one standing for "Absent." Flashed on this panel, each vote can be clearly seen from any part of the room.

When the voting is finished, the speaker presses a button, making further voting or changes impossible. He then touches another button and almost immediately the result, automatically tabulated, is shown in electric lights. A permanent photograph record is then made of each vote.

Foreign embassies, on instruct from their home governments, h had observers studying the new v ing method, and it is likely that parliamentary bodies in other countries will adopt electric voting and vote tabulation. So far, no decided step has been taken in the United States to bring the method under scrutiny by American authorities.

Speed Deceives Driver

DEAN A. FALES, associate professor of Automotive Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a severe critic of the newest types of high-speed automobiles, when in the hands of unaccustomed drivers.

"Many of the new cars," Professor Fales declares, "are so much faster and smoother than the older cars that the driver is deceived as to his speed, and when he meets an emergency, both he and the vehicle are unable to cope with it.

"Excessive speed is one of the real dangers on the highway today."

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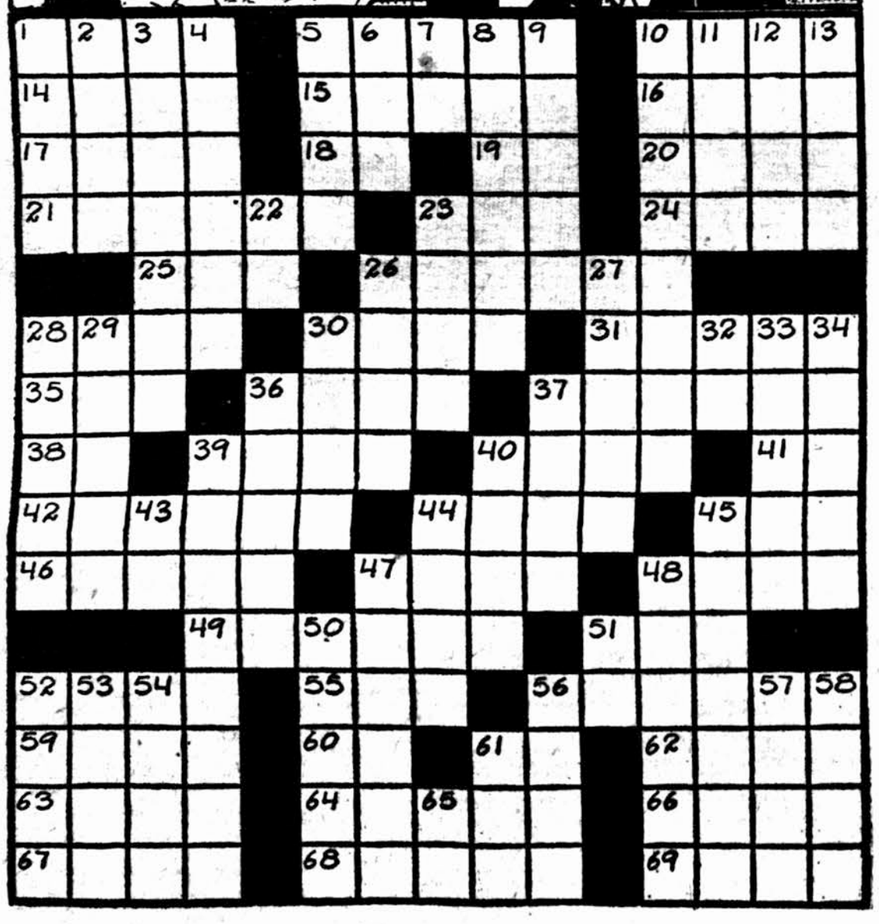
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Israelite prophet.
5—What epic poet was in love with Beatrice?
10—Who became secretary of the interior in 1913?
14—Contest of speed.
15—Market place.
16—Fish sauce.
17—Small coin.
18—Plural pronoun.
19—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
20—What Hebrew patriarch is known as the second father of the human race?
21—Rallying cry.
23—Night before a holiday.
24—Large food fish.
25—Governor in Turkey.
26—Machine for dragging over the sea bottom.
28—River in central Europe.
30—Who wrote "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"?
31—Tree.
35—Established value.
36—Who made the first American flag?
37—Channel.
38—Pronoun.
39—Levee.
40—What British statesman headed the opposition which drove Walpole from office in 1742?
41—Contraction for "I am".
42—Oil of flower oranges.
44—What actress recently played Ophelia opposite John Gielgud's Hamlet?
45—Monkey.
46—Elicit.
47—Actuality.
48—Propensity.
49—In Shakespeare's play, who kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo?
51—Make a mistake.
52—District in London.
55—Frequently (poetical).
56—Drifts along.
59—One who tells falsehoods.
60—Sacred city of ancient Egypt.
61—Egyptian sun god.
62—Precious stone.
63—Land surrounded by water.
64—What is the third in size of African rivers?
66—Red product like catechu.
67—That given in consideration of merit.
68—Wear away.
69—Essential being.

VERTICAL

1—Supplies with weapons.
2—Post.
3—Month of the year.
4—Who wrote "I Have a Rendezvous with Death"?
5—Daybreak.
6—Grow old.
7—Negative.
8—What cathedral city on the Moselle river was in the Allied Zone of Occupation?
9—Having ears.
10—Who was the most famous knight of the Round Table?
11—Fragrant resin.
12—Approach.
13—Repetition of a sound.
22—Interjection.
23—Who was the Greek god of love?
26—Quantity of medicine.
27—Masculine name.
28—Suppose.
29—Reckoned chronologically.
30—Who was the Norse god of mischief?
32—Note of the musical scale.
33—What French city on Lake Geneva is famous for its mineral water?
34—Send, as money due.
36—Who wrote "Little Orphan Annie"?
37—Main point.
39—Applies remedies to.
40—One of a people who inhabited Great Britain.
43—Symbol for ruthenium.
44—Town in Ontario.
45—Egyptian deity.
47—What Norse mythological character was slain by Siegfried?
48—What poet wrote "The Soldier"? Rupert ————.
50—What pioneer explored the Kentucky wilderness?
51—Hebrew name for God.
52—Thin.
53—French river.
54—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
56—Cost of a person's transportation.
57—Converts into leather.
58—Fruit of the blackthorn.
61—Color.
65—Depart.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

The Concealed Countries

TRUE lovers of art were delighted when the Morroag's galleries announced the opening of a two-weeks' exhibition of contemporary art featuring the Saikonoorotik school. The unusual part of this display was the presence of several local artists who worked in the picture galleries exactly as they would in their own studios.

It was to be expected that many of these distinguished men would be annoyed by ungenteel visitors, who regarded the artists as they would freaks in a side show.

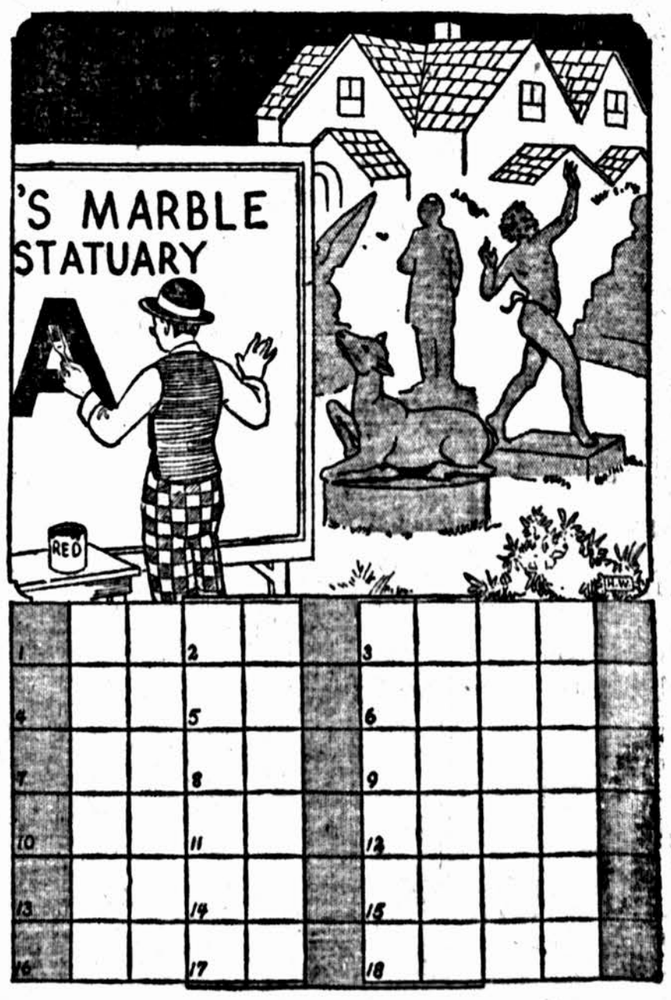
The accompanying illustration is typical of scenes daily enacted in the galleries. If certain words are chosen from the balloons and these words are reversed, it is possible to combine them into the names of two oriental countries, whose primitive works of art were instrumental in forming the Saikonoorotik school of painters.

Can you find the concealed names of the two countries?

(For Solution See Page 48.)

REBUS ACROSTIC

FILL the squares of this puzzle with letters spelling the five-letter words defined below. Three words are found in each row and these three words are interlocked. This means that the last two letters of the first word are the same as the first two letters of the second word, while the last two letters of the second word are the same as the first two letters of the third word. The shaded squares read downward spell the name of a celebrated American author of the nineteenth century.

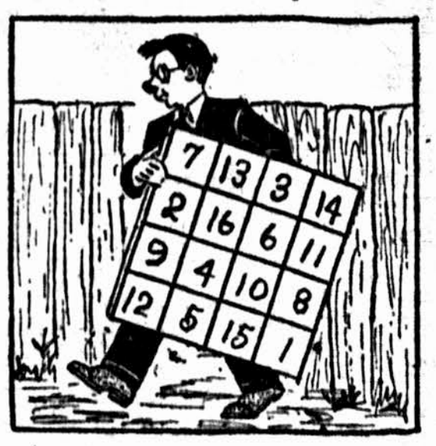


The titles of three of this writer's novels are represented in rebus form. Two of these novels are classics of American literature. The definitions follow:

1. The upright structure in a winding staircase supporting the steps around which they turn.
2. To strike out.
3. A railway station.
4. Nautical order to stop.
5. To soak in a liquid.
6. Period.
7. A tenth part of anything.
8. Form of call used on the telephone.
9. A game of chance played with marked disks and cards.
10. A Spartan slave.
11. Not the same.
12. A mistake in judgment.
13. Quickly.
14. To discontinue.
15. A covered chair borne on poles.
16. Clamor.
17. A drain.
18. To obliterate.

(For solution see page 48)

Number Square



THIS square, which is composed of the numbers from one to 16, both inclusive, is to be cut into four sections in such a way that when put together again the four numbers in each of the horizontal, vertical and diagonal rows total 34.

(For Solution See Page 48.)

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota. Bengal (F).

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

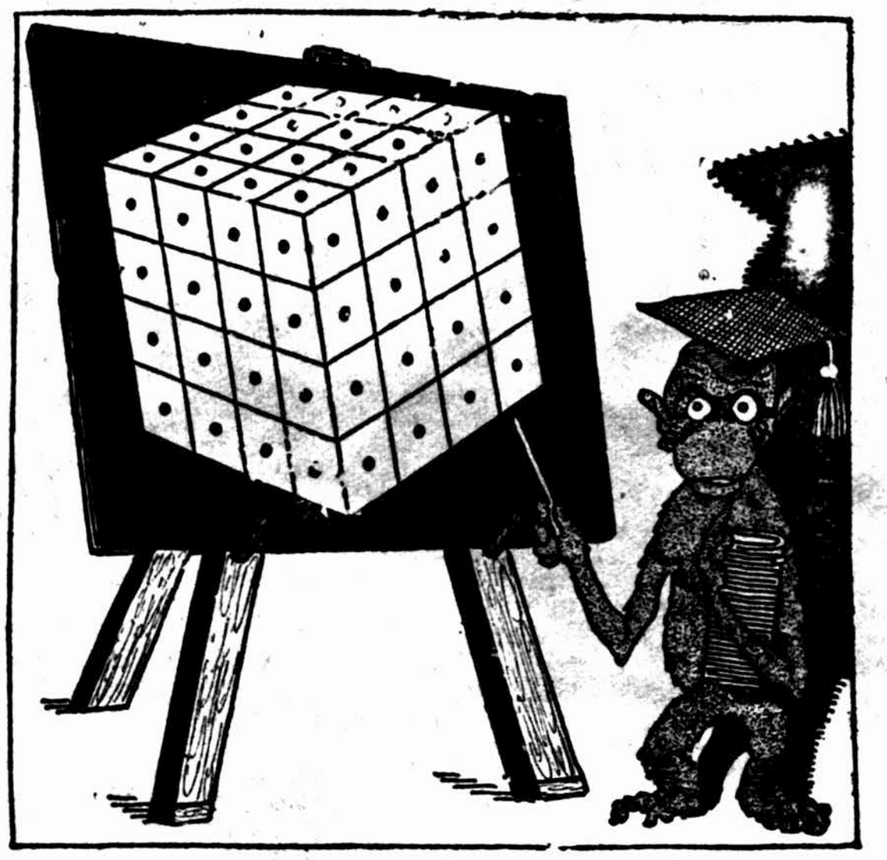
Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B, C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

Professor Monko's Cube Puzzle

PROFESSOR MONKO gave his pupils a test the other day that was composed of several problems which surely were brain-teasers. No scholar could receive a satisfactory grade unless he has a thorough knowledge of the subject. One problem was this:

Sixteen black dots, evenly spaced, are painted on the six sides of a white cube of wood. The cube is then cut into 64 small cubes. How many of these small cubes have one dot, two dots and three dots?

(For Solution see Page 48.)



An Age Problem

THE combined ages of two brothers adds up to 165 years. One brother is nine years older than the other. The two digits that compose the number representing the age of each of the two men are the same in both cases, but are in reverse order.

What is the age of each brother?

(For Solution see Page 48.)

"Triple A" Problem

WHAT number, when multiplied by itself two times becomes a number equal to twice the original number multiplied by twice the original number?

The number in question is represented by the three letter A's which are written as a problem in multiplication. Substitute the letter A for the number, itself, in each of the five places, then multiply the numbers as indicated. The answer to each part is a number of two digits totaling 10. The second digit, plus one-half of it equals the first digit.

(For Solution See Page 48.)

The Game of the Two Rival Knights

Two knights fell so madly in love with the beautiful Lady Leonia Luneville that each one swore to exterminate his rival for the fair maid's affections, the survivor claiming her for his bride. Lady Leonia, however, did not take at all to such a savage plan and devised a bloodless way of settling the rivalry for her heart and hand. Taking one of her father's shields which bore his coat of arms, 35 pieces of gold (the price Sir Loin Luneville paid for his title). Lady Leonia placed it on a table. Next she took a ring from each knight and one of her own and placed the three rings on a gold piece of the shield in the positions indicated. The letter K indicates the ring of each knight and the letter L Lady Leonia's ring.

"Each one of you knights," Lady Leonia explained, "will take turns moving your ring one circle at a time. The one who is first to move his ring onto the circle containing my ring wins me for his bride. Instead of moving your own ring you may move my ring when your turn comes. You cannot move a ring back to a circle it occupied on the previous move."

The two knights at once agreed to Lady Leonia's plan and started to play the game. History does not record which knight won the fair Lady Leonia, but her plan of choosing a husband, however, makes a fascinating game for two players who can imitate the action of the two rival lovers.

Copy the shield shown in the accompanying illustration, drawing it large enough to make it convenient for handling, say, five inches wide and eight or nine inches long. Cut out three disks of cardboard of suitable size to represent the three rings. Tint the two of the disks bearing the letter K a different color for each player and label the other one L for Lady Leonia. Place all three disks as shown in the drawing and you are ready to play the game of the two rival knights.

(For Solution see Page 48.)

To Breed Trees

THE Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at New Haven, Conn., is starting a project in forest tree breeding directed toward the development of improved trees for reforestration purposes. New forest types are to be developed through hybridization and breeding along the same lines as in agricultural and horticultural plants.

Spring Charade in Rhyme

DONALD, who is Pamela's small nephew, cannot withstand the temptation to go swimming in the park lake at the same time that he sails his boat, so it is necessary to send along an escort to keep Donald on the shore. This job is wished on Pamela, but she does not mind, for nothing is more inspiring to a poetess than to walk through a park during a spring sunset. As Pamela expresses it in the following charade poem:

"** love to go out walking,
** the close of a busy day,
In the blossom scented woodland,
Where the pine trees gently sway.
It seems that Mother Nature,
In the springtime of the year,
Brings out *** fairest garments
For the drab old earth to wear.
Not so in rainy *******
Then, dismal is the scene.
A gray and chilly blanket
Blots out the forest's green."

The asterisks in the verses are to be replaced by the letters of four words. The first three of these words, combined in the order in which they occur, spell the last word.

See how quickly you can fill out Pamela's charade on spring.

(For Solution See Page 48.)

Ages of Sisters

THE combined ages of two sisters and their mother is twice the mother's present age. At the time of her marriage the mother was ten years younger than her older daughter now is and one year younger than her younger daughter.

There is a difference of nine years in the ages of the two sisters, the total of whose years is equal to their mother's age. The average age of the mother and her two daughters is 36 years and eight months.

How old is each sister and their mother and at what age was the mother married?

THE RIDDLE BOX

WHAT brave and chivalrous soldier of medieval days is also a man in a game that is popular today?

• • •

2. What kind of a pleasure vessel is like entering upon a new venture?

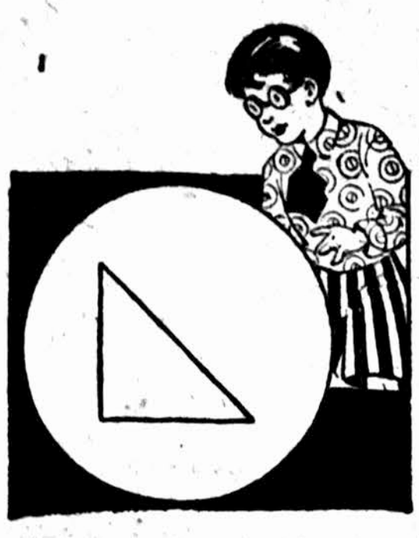
• • •

3. What part of a lock is like a coral island or a musical tone?

Squares in the Circle

GIVE Puzzle Pete a piece of paper, pencil and a pair of compasses and he can turn out a geometrical puzzle in short order.

One of Pete's latest brain-teasers is the triangle in the circle. He asks you to solve it by drawing five straight lines in such a way as to form one large square, two small squares of equal size and two triangles of the same size, all within the circle and touching the original triangle.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Mrs Smithy was discussing the latest fashions with a caller.

"Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, Mary?

"Yes. He likes one to cling to me for about three years."

* * *

"Who is really the boss in your home?" asked a bachelor friend of Mr. Henpeck.

"Well," said the married one, "of course, my wife assumes command of the children, the servants, the dog, the cat, and the canary. But," he added, quickly, "I can say what I like to the goldfish."

* * *

A Scottish farmer, walking home from the kirk with his wife and thinking over the sermon, in which the minister had expounded graphically on everlasting punishment, exclaimed:—

"Mary, it canna be. It just canna be. No man's constitution could stand it."

* * *

The teacher was giving a health talk to her class, and warned them never to kiss animals or birds.

"Can you give me an instance of the dangers of this, Jackie?" she asked.

"Yes, miss, my Aunt Alice used to kiss her dog."

"And what happened?" asked the teacher.

"It died."

Joe Scribble, of the Daily Expression, was interviewing Vilma Vacuum, filmdom's most glamorous star. Vilma, noted for her silence, seldom granted an interview.

"Please do not keep me long," commanded Vilma, rather severely. "I hate interviews. I wish newspapers would leave me alone."

"I'll only be a minute, Miss Vacuum," replied Joe. "I just want a message to your fans for our paper."

"You may tell them," said Vilma, "that I despise publicity in any form."

"Marvellous!" declared Joe. "On behalf of our paper I want to thank you for the story. Goodbye, Miss Vaccum."

"Oh, one thing more," she added "If you put that story in the back of the paper where nobody'll see it I'll raise Hades. see!"

* * *

Smith hated having his photograph taken, but one day a thought struck him, and he agreed to his wife's request that he should face the camera.

The proofs came back. When his wife saw them she exclaimed: "Oh, Arthur, you've only one button on your coat!"

"Thank heaven," he replied, "you've noticed it at last. That's why I had the photo taken."

The wife came home with a black eye and a bump on her head. Her husband asked what was the matter.

"It's that silly car of yours", she pouted. "I took it out for a spin—and it ran into a telegraph pole."

"My new car is ruined," moaned the husband. "And it's all your fault. You ran into the telegraph pole because of your wild way of driving.

His wife stamped her foot angrily.

"That's not true," she protested. "Just to show how wrong you are, I happened to be powdering my nose at the time."

* * * *

"What are you studying now?" asked the new-rich mother of her youngest son.

"We have just begun the study of molecules," he answered.

For a moment she looked blank; then a gleam of interest showed in her eyes. "I hope you will be very attentive and practise constantly," she exclaimed, eagerly. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't keep it in his eye."

"The dentist wasn't painless, mummy," said little Betty.

"Why, dear, did he hurt you? asked her mother.

"No. But he yelled when I bit his finger."

* * *

"Jones wants to borrow five pounds from me. Is he good for that amount?"

"Yes, with proper securities."

"What would you suggest?"

"A chain and padlock, a pair of handcuffs, and a watch-dog."

* * *

Herr pumpledinck was invited to a dinner in London, and sat next to a woman who was rather deaf.

"Excuse me," said the woman, "but what did you say your name was?"

"Pumpledinck."

"I beg your pardon?"

"Pumpledinck," he repeated.

"Er—I still don't catch it," she said.

"Pumpledinck," he repeated with annoyance.

"Oh, I see," she answered, and then burst into laughter. "Do please excuse me for laughing!" she apologized. "But at first it sounded just as though you were saying Pumpledinck!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Rebus Acrostic: The words to be written in the squares are: 1. Newel. 2. Elide. 3. Depot. 4. Avast. 5. Steep. 6. Epoch. 7. Tithe. 8. Hello. 9. Lotto. 10 Helot. 11. Other. 12. Error. 13. Apace. 14. Cease. 15. Sedan. 16. Noise. 17. Sewer. 18. Erase. The name of the author is Nathaniel Hawthorne. The titles of the novels in the drawing are: The Scarlet Letter; The House of Seven Gables; The Marble Fawn.

Concealed Countries: The words chosen from the balloons are: Rub, Am, Us, Am, Art. These words are reversed to spell Burma and Sumatra.

Charade: The missing words in their order of use are: We, At, Her, Weather.

Age Problem: The ages of the brothers are 87 and 78.

Rebus: The name is Napoleon Bonaparte (N a pole on Bon apart).

Sisters' Ages: The two sisters are 32 and 23 and their mother is 55.

Cube Puzzle: The large cube has six sides, with 16 black dots on each side. There are, therefore, a total of 64 dots. After the large cube has been cut into 64 small cubes, the eight cubes in the centre are without dots, but there are 24 small cubes having one dot, 24 having two dots and eight having three dots.

Triple A: For each of the three letters A's substitute the figure 4.

Checker Game: White wins, moving as follows from the squares numbered from one to 64 in eight horizental rows: 15-22, 31-13; 6-20; 36-29; 20-38.

Riddles: 1. Knight. 2. Launch. 3. Key.

Number Square: The square is cut into four sections, each bearing the following numbers: Section 1—7, 13, 2 and 9, Section 2—3, 14, 16, 6 and 11. Section 3—4, 10, 12, 5 and 15. Section 4—8 and 1. When rejoined the numbers are in four horizontal rows as follows: First row—1, 11, 6 and 16, Second row—8, 14, 3 and 9. Third row—15, 5, 12 and 2. Fourth row—10, 4, 13 and 7.

Fun with Figures: The number that meets the conditions of the puzzle is 1937.

Our Humorist At Large

"My dear lady, those are not spots before your eyes—you forgot to remove your veil".

"Did you hear 'About turn?' " "No, what about him?"

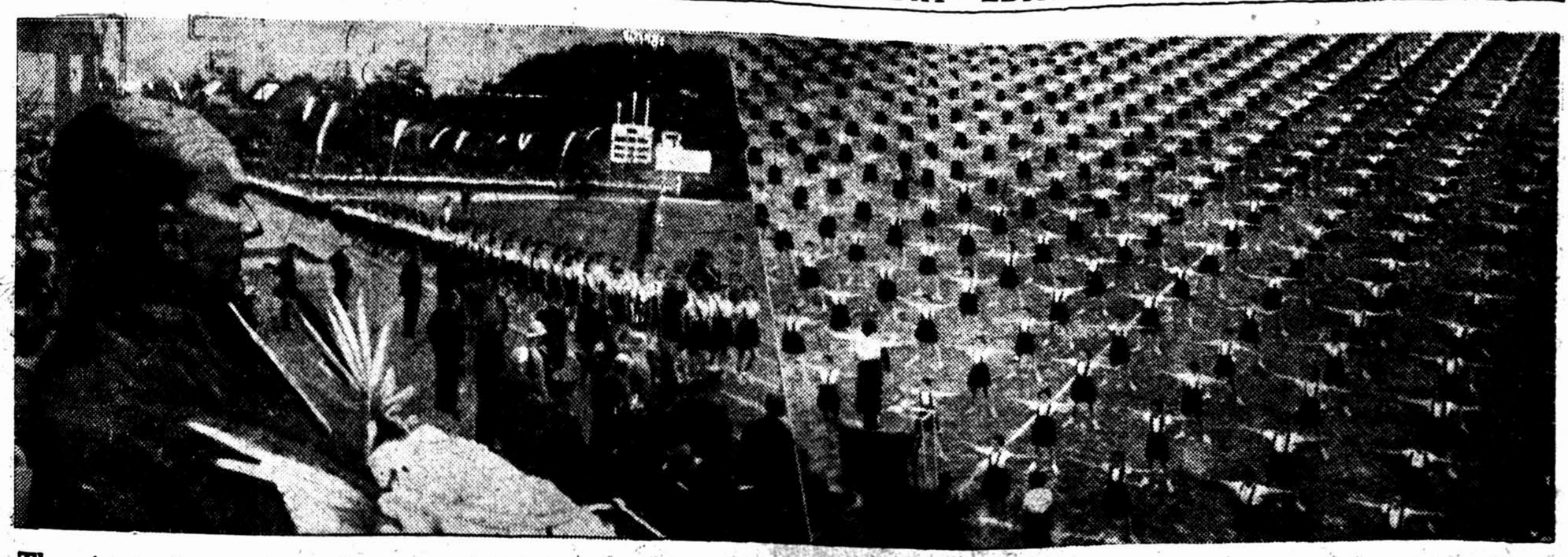
A marked likeness which led little Frankie to get up to a boyish prank.

"Dearest, you should not have sat up for me!"

"You have forgotten your shirt, Jack".

"No, I am going to a political meeting and do not know what colour they have adopted."

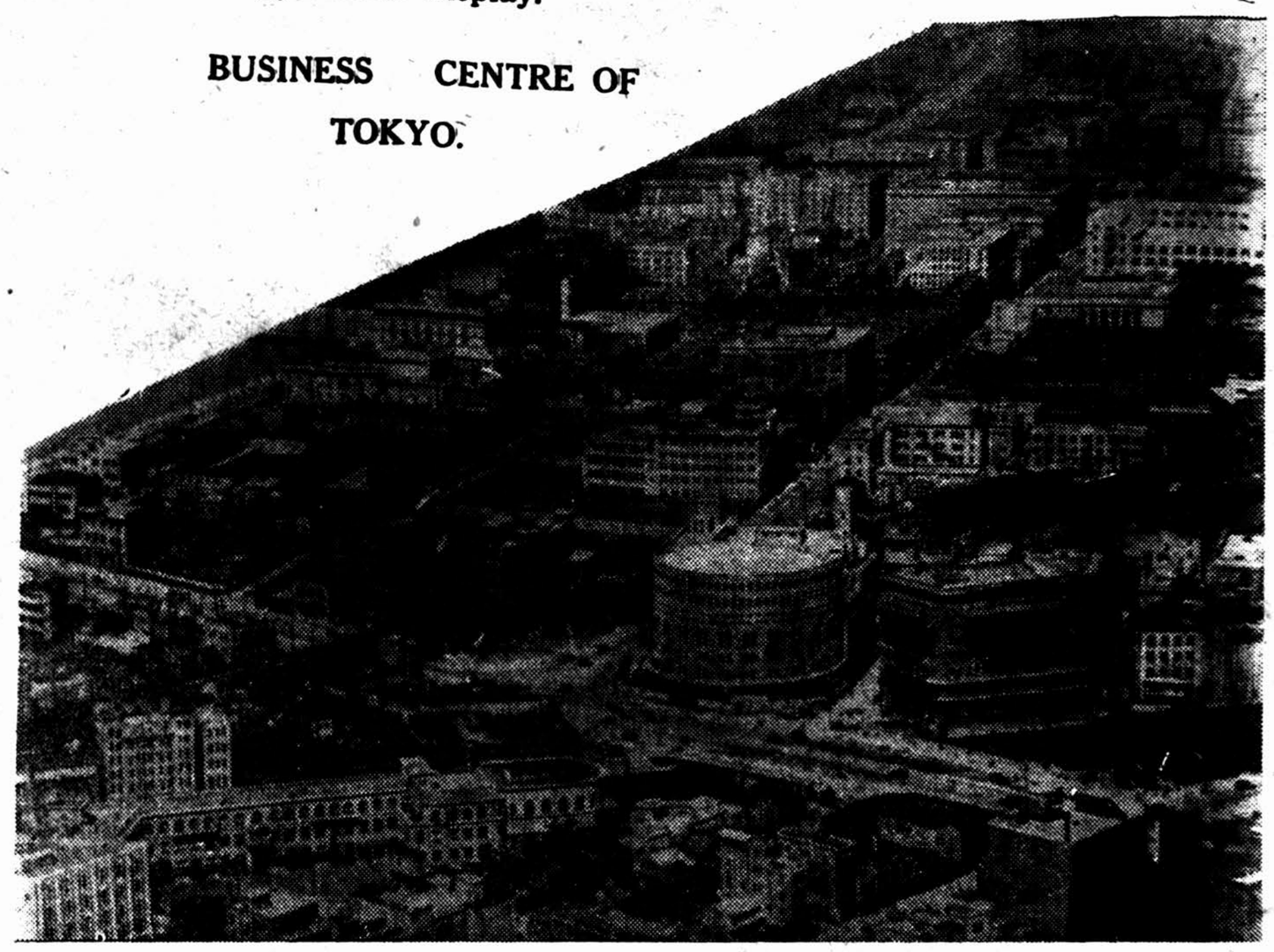
Channel swimmer: "What's this—those are not the cliffs of Dover.



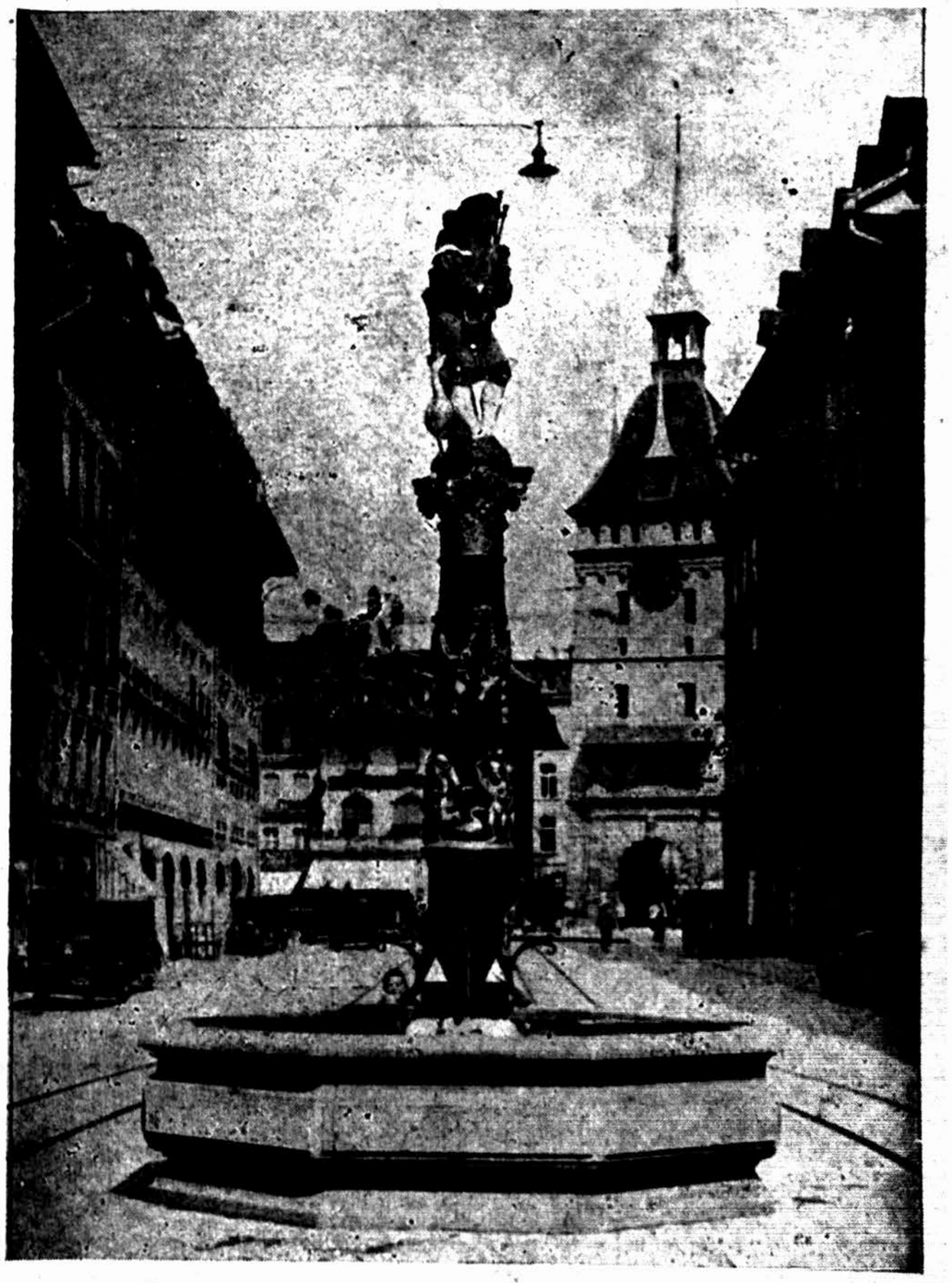
The Ataturk watches the youth of his nation exercising in preparation for the celebration of the annual gymnastic display.

Pierre Moinot, the most successful student at Paris University, with his prizes presented by President Lebrun.

BUSINESS CENTRE OF TOKYO.



"Up With The Clouds."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



Berne, the Capital of Switzerland, a picturesque old city.
Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine."

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